THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

ESTABLISHED • BY • CONGRESS • MAY • 17, 1910

708 JACKSON PLACE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

202-566-1066

MEETING OF THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

May 15, 1985

AM
10:00 CONVENE, 708 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C.

I. ADMINISTRATION

A. Administration of oath of office to Frederick E. Hart, appointed a member April 23, 1985.

B. 75th Anniversary of establishment of the Commission of Fine Arts, May 17, 1910; 40 U.S.C. 104, 36 Stat. 371.

C. Approval of the April 10, 1985 minutes of the Commission of Fine Arts.

D. Dates of next meetings: June 28, 1985, Friday
July 31, 1985, Wednesday

E. Report on permit compliance for awnings and signs in Georgetown.

F. National Capital Memorial Advisory Committee request for review of revised guidelines.

II. SUBMISSIONS AND REVIEWS

A. U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council & Department of Interior

CFA 15/MAY/85-1, U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, between 14th and 15th Streets, south of the Main Auditors Building, concept designs for new building.

B. General Services Administration

CFA 15/MAY/85-2, Renovation of Main Auditors Building, 15th and Independence, S.W.

C. District of Columbia Government, Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

Old Georgetown Act

1. O.G. 85-70, 3240 Reservoir Street, N.W., Residential condominium building, concept designs.

2. O.G. 85-148, 907 & 909 30th Street, N.W., Rosewood Hotels, New hotel building & new office building, concept designs.

3. O.G. 85-142, 1001 30th Street, N.W., New office building.

4. O.G. 85-145, 1000 29th Street, N.W., New apartment building.

5. O.G. 85-136, 3001-07 M Street, N.W., Renovation of three historic townhouses.

Appendix I.

Shipstead-Luce Act

1. S.L. 85-48, 1425 4th Street, S.W., Riverside Condominiums, installation of two satellite antennas installed on grade.

2. S.L. 85-52, 800 17th Street, N.W., Riggs National Bank, facade renovation.

Appendix II.

D. District of Columbia Government, Department of Public Works

CFA 15/MAY/85-3, Repair and alteration of Key Bridge.

E. Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers

CFA 15/MAY/85-4, Ft. McNair, additional design and master plan studies for National Defense University Library Building.

B. General Services Administration

CFA 15/MAY/85-2, Renovation of Main Auditors building, 15th and Independence, S.W.

C. District of Columbia Government, Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

Old Georgetown Act

1. O.G. 85-70, 3240 Reservoir Street, N.W., Residential condominium building, concept designs.

2. O.G. 85-144, 307 & 309 30th Street, N.W., Rosewood Hotels, New hotel building & new office building, concept designs.

3. O.G. 85-142, 1001 30th Street, N.W., New office building.

4. O.G. 85-115, 1000 29th Street, N.W., New apartment building.

5. O.G. 85-136, 3001-07 M Street, N.W., Renovation of three historic townhouses.

Appendix I.

Shipstead-Luce Act

1. S.L. 85-48, 1427 16th Street, N.W., Riverside Condominiums, installation of two satellite antennas installed on groups.

2. S.L. 85-62, 800 17th Street, N.W., Riggs National Bank, facade renovation.

Appendix II.

D. District of Columbia Government, Department of Public Works

CFA 15/MAY/85-3, Repair and alteration of Key Bridge.

E. Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers

CFA 15/MAY/85-4, Pt. McNair, additional design and master plan studies for National War-Use University Library Building.

F. Department of the Navy

CFA 15/MAY/85-5, Designs for security alterations to the Naval Observatory Entrance.

G. National Park Service, National Capital Region

CFA 15/MAY/85-6, U.S. Reservation 170 at 10th & U Streets, N.W., Proposed new metro station designs; joint submission with Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.

H. District of Columbia Government, Office of Planning

CFA 15/MAY/85-7, Proposed Chinese Gateway at 7th and H Street, N.W.

F. Department of the Navy

CFA 15/MAY/85-5, Designs for security alterations to the Naval Observatory entrance.

G. National Park Service, National Capital Region

CFA 15/MAY/85-6, U.S. Reservation 170 at 10th & U Streets, N.W., Proposed new metro station design; joint submission with Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.

H. District of Columbia Government, Office of Planning

CFA 15/MAY/85-7, Proposed Chinese Gateway at 7th and H Street, N.W.

REPORT OF ACTIONS TAKEN UNDER THE OLD GEORGETOWN ACT

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
O.G. 85-28	1226 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W. David Levy	Mechanical units

ACTION: VOID.

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*	O.G. 85-92	3800 Reservoir Rd., N.W. Georgetown University	New clinical bldg.: Conceptual

ACTION: Concept designs are approved for design development. Submit working drawings and erect brick sample panel on site for Commission of Fine Arts review and approval prior to issuance of permit.

	O.G. 85-102	1335 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W. Yves Courbois	Outside display cabinet

ACTION: Returned for additional information. See attached letter addressed to Mr. Edgar Nunley dated April 11, 1985.

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*	O.G. 85-107	3028 N Street, N.W. Mr. & Mrs. Richard Kramer	Pool, pool house, terraces & retaining walls

ACTION: Issue permit for retaining walls, pool, pool house, and landscaping. Project has marginal visibility from public space. All walls on property line are to be finished with face brick on both sides. Brick shall be Calvert 104 to match that used on newly constructed addition. Mortar shall also match.

	O.G. 85-109	1315 31st Street, N.W. Mr. & Mrs. Joseph R. Novello	Iron fence

ACTION: Issue permit for new iron fence and gate as shown on attached drawings from Columbia Iron Works received & dated 28 March 1985.

REPORT OF ACTIONS TAKEN UNDER THE OLD GEORGETOWN ACT

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
O.G. 85-112	3057 M Street, N.W. Paolina Blanc	Exterior renovation & sign removal

ACTION: No objection to alteration of doorway, but request clarification of status of features installed without design review under the Georgetown Act before issuing a permit. These features include a sign, awnings and shutters.

O.G. 85-113	3246 Prospect Street, N.W. Charles Smith	New brick-faced garage

ACTION: Issue permit for garage with gable roof not to exceed 15' in height from grade. Brick and mortar shall match house as closely as possible. Submit brick sample to Commission of Fine Arts for approval prior to construction.

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*	O.G. 85-114	3631-3633 M Street, N.W. Patricia Stefan Moore	Revision to penthouse of new residential bldg.: Conceptual

ACTION: No objection to modification of working drawings to connect penthouse elements. On-site brick, mortar and stucco and paint samples shall be inspected and approved by the Commission of Fine Arts prior to construction of exterior walls.

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*	O.G. 85-115	1634 32nd Street, N.W. Dolores G. Eaton	Rear additions, pool & poolhouse to existing residence: Conceptual

ACTION: Scheme "B" is approved for design development. Integrate horizontal belt and cornice lines to tie stairwell addition to main block of house.

O.G. 85-119	1647 35th Street, N.W. Mrs. John Richardson	New shed

ACTION: No objection due to limited visibility from public space.

REPORT OF ACTIONS TAKEN UNDER THE OLD GEORGETOWN ACT

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
O.G. 85-122	1736 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W. Moskos & Despina Nomikos	Sign

ACTION: Issue permit for face alteration of text on existing sign box. This action is based on the fact that sign box bears a valid permit number issued in 1959. However, it is a non-conforming sign and will not be approved for further extensions in the future.

O.G. 85-123	1633 31st Street, N.W. Catherine S. Jones	Alteration & repairs

ACTION: Issue permit for renovation of existing house, including the re-building of lower walls and foundations of the kitchen wing. Note that fence plans are deleted from this application. Request resubmission of fence designs for review and approval by CFA.

O.G. 85-124	1633 31st Street, N.W. Catherine S. Jones	Raze existing garden storage shed

ACTION: Issue permit for razing of garden shed which has neither architectural or historical significance and does not contribute to the historic district.

O.G. 85-126	1208 30th Street, N.W. Marouf K. Arnaout	Awning & new windows

ACTION: Do not issue permit for installation of awning or changing sash. The house has special architectural and historical importance. Removing the sash for sheet-glass show windows and covering most of the first story facade with a single awning would diminish the character and the architectural integrity of the building. Note is also made that there is a facade easement on this house held by the Foundation for the Preservation of Historic Georgetown, and that the building has been recorded in the Historic American Buildings Survey, (#DC-174).

REPORT OF ACTIONS TAKEN UNDER THE OLD GEORGETOWN ACT

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
O.G. 85-127	3031 O Street, N.W. Mr. & Mrs. Courtney Lord	Renovation of existing house

ACTION: No objection to permit issuance because of limited visibility from public space. Suggest brick for side and rear elevations to make addition harmonious with main house.

O.G. 85-128	3251 Prospect Street, N.W. Georgetown Court	Signage on flags

ACTION: Concept of installation of non-illuminated banners is approved. Recommendation to issue permit will be subject to submission and approval of final designs and dimensions, and removal of existing sidewall banner. Exception is recommended for projecting banners in this case because they will be located above private space, and because they will contribute to the appearance of the streetscape.

O.G. 85-131	1645 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W. Germar Property	Addition to kitchen & front entrance

ACTION: Returned for additional information showing exact proposed appearance and materials of kitchen addition and deck. Proposed wooden canopy over front is not approved because it would obscure original trim and change the character of the doorway. Doorway and stoop are to be preserved as is.

O.G. 85-132	3424 Q Street, N.W. Stephen F. Bollenbach	Driveway

ACTION: Request that designs for fence and gate to screen parking area be submitted for CFA review. (Drive, curb cut and parking apron installed without Commission review.)

REPORT OF ACTIONS TAKEN UNDER THE OLD GEORGETOWN ACT

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
O.G. 85-120	3700 O Street, N.W. Georgetown University	Addition to existing building

ACTION: Issue permit for removal of chimney and addition of brick stairwell to rear of existing building. Brick and mortar shall match existing building as closely as possible.

O.G. 85-125	2929 M Street, N.W. NS & T Bank	Renovation to existing bank

ACTION: Issue permit for proposed work as shown on drawings received and dated 18 April 1985. Note supplemental sheet dated 1 May 1985.

O.G. 85-133	3263 M Street, N.W. Marie Babbington, et al	Awnings w/signs

ACTION: Do not issue permit. Recommend removal of the existing second floor sign-awning as incompatible with the character of building and historic district.

O.G. 85-134	3029 Dent Place, N.W. Joseph Canzeri	New basement entrance & steps

ACTION: Issue permit for new basement entrance with panelled door as shown on drawing received and dated 30 April 1985.

O.G. 85-135	1001 30th Street, N.W. Crow-Washington Square 1192, Limited	Raze building

ACTION: Issue permit for razing of existing building used as temporary sales office. Building does not contribute to historic district.

REPORT OF ACTIONS TAKEN UNDER THE OLD GEORGETOWN ACT

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
O.G. 85-137	3210 M Street, N.W. Burger King	Awnings w/sign

ACTION: Do not issue permit. Recommend removal of the existing sign-awnings erected without permit as they are a detriment to the character of this historic landmark structure.

O.G. 85-139	2811 M Street, N.W. Enriqueta's	Awnings w/sign

ACTION: Issue permit for a green fabric shed-type awning as agreed to by applicant. Awning will be at first floor only and have lettering limited to the valance. See revisions as noted on drawings.

O.G. 85-140	3213 M Street, N.W. Laura Ashley, Limited	Awning w/sign

ACTION: Issue permit for a green fabric shed-type awning to be mounted below existing cornice as agreed to by applicant. Lettering will be limited to rigid valance. See revisions as noted on drawings.

O.G. 85-141	1740 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W. Dominique Stalteri	Awning w/sign

ACTION: Issue permit for a white fabric covered hipped-type awning that will follow the line of the existing roof of the projecting bay window as agreed to by applicant. Lettering will be limited to the valance. See revisions as noted on drawings.

O.G. 85-143	2916 M Street, N.W. Mr. & Mrs. Wesley B. Bayles	Sign

ACTION: Issue permit. No objection to existing sign.

REPORT OF ACTIONS TAKEN UNDER THE OLD GEORGETOWN ACT

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
O.G. 85-147	3400 Prospect Street, N.W. Prospect Associates Partnership	Temporary curb cut and driveway

ACTION: Do not issue permit for new curb cut. Recommend review of previously approved temporary permits which may have expired.

O.G. 85-153	3631-33 M Street, N.W. Patricia Stephan Moore	Raze building

ACTION: Issue permit for partial demolition of two existing buildings at 3631 and 3633 M Street, N.W. Demolition does not include street elevations. Proposed demolition will not have an adverse effect on the historic district, and is in accord with new construction previously approved by Commission.

REPORT OF ACTIONS TAKEN UNDER THE SHIPSTEAD-LUCE ACT

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
* S.L. 85-42	1225 25th Street, N.W. BNA Washington, Inc.	New seven-story building: Conceptual

ACTION: Concept approved for design development. Materials as submitted 10 April 1985 also approved. Submit working drawings for Commission review and approval prior to permit issuance.

S.L. 85-45	2125 F Street, N.W. George Washington University	Tennis courts

ACTION: Issue permit for tennis courts, fence and landscaping on vacant site. Request that new chainlink fencing be dark green. Approval does not extend to any proposed lighting. In the event lighting is contemplated request separate application to cover this work.

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* S.L. 85-46	1610 H Street, N.W. National Trust for Historic Preservation	Addition of reception wing

ACTION: Issue permit. Note roof shall be covered with natural slate, and windows facing court shall be two-over-two-light sash.

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* S.L. 85-47	501-509 G Street, N.W. Fifth & G Street Restoration Partnership Co., Inc.	Renovation/restoration commercial building: Conceptual

ACTION: Concept approved for design development. Recommend additional study of exterior lighting, signs, and awnings and submission of those details to Commission for review and approval. Submit working drawings for review and approval prior to issuance of permit.

S.L. 85-49	236 Massachussetts Ave., N.W. Congressional House Associates	Sign

ACTION: Sign is on public space and does not comply with District of Columbia Government Regulations.

REPORT OF ACTIONS TAKEN UNDER THE SHIPSTEAD-LUCE ACT

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
S.L. 85-50	1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Cadillac-Fairview	Covered walkway

ACTION: Approved as a temporary structure for duration of construction.

S.L. 85-51	210 2nd Street, S.E. Thick Gim Jew	Conversion of laundry to restaurant, requiring repair and painting of street facade

ACTION: Issue permit for renovation as shown on drawings received and dated 17 April 1985. Signs, awnings and lighting require separate permits and should be submitted to the Commission for approval prior to issuance of permit.

S.L. 85-53	200 Maryland Avenue, N.E. Veterans of Foreign Wars of U.S.	Sidewalk repair

ACTION: Issue permit for repair of sidewalk.

S.L. 85-54	1440 New York Avenue, N.W. Washington Building Limited Partnership	Covered walkway

ACTION: Issue permit for temporary sidewalk bridge for duration of project. Any signs to be erected will require separate permits.

S.L. 85-57	1440 New York Avenue, N.W. Washington Building Limited Partnership	Renovations & additions

ACTION: Issue permit for renovations and additions to existing building. Construction drawings are in accord with previously approved preliminary designs.

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

ESTABLISHED • BY • CONGRESS • MAY • 17, 1910

708 JACKSON PLACE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

MEETING OF THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

15 May 1985

The meeting was convened at 10:05 a.m. in the Commission of Fine Arts offices at 708 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D.C.

Members present:	Hon. J. Carter Brown, Chairman Hon. Frederick E. Hart Hon. Sondra G. Myers Hon. Alan R. Novak Hon. Edward D. Stone, Jr.
Staff present:	Mr. Charles H. Atherton, Secretary Mr. Donald B. Myer, Assistant Secretary Mr. Jeffrey R. Carson Mrs. Sue Kohler
National Capital Planning Commission staff present:	Mrs. Nancy Taylor Mr. David Hamilton

I. ADMINISTRATION

A. Appointment and oath of office of Frederick E. Hart as member of the Commission of Fine Arts. The Secretary administered the oath of office to Mr. Hart and welcomed him as a member. At the suggestion of the Chairman, the members then voted a resolution of thanks to outgoing member Walter A. Netsch, thanking him for his contributions to the work of the Commission throughout the past four years. Exhibit A, A-1

B. 75th Anniversary of establishment of the Commission of Fine Arts, May 17, 1910; 40 U.S.C. 104, 36 Stat. 371. The Secretary announced that the anniversary would be celebrated after the meeting at a luncheon in the Blair House gardens, to be attended by the present members, Georgetown Board members, six past members of the Commission of Fine Arts, and the Commission staff. He noted also that the Commission's offices were in the process of being refurbished, and that an updated version of the Commission's Brief History, carrying the Commission's activities through 1984, would appear shortly.

C. Minutes of the April 10, 1985 meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts, approved.

D. Dates of next meetings, approved as: June 28, 1985, Friday
July 31, 1985, Wednesday

E. Report on permit compliance for awnings and signs in Georgetown. The Secretary noted the campaigns from time to time to enforce these regulations, and said that at present one was being conducted by the ANC's and the Georgetown Business and Professional Association and had generated a lot of activity at the Commission's office. He said the main problem was the wording of the code--exempting awnings with a projection under 40 inches from the permit process, and therefore from Commission review. He said he thought that as awnings were increasingly being used as signs, the code should be changed so that they would all require permits. The Chairman agreed that some modification was needed, and Mr. Stone asked if the Planning Commission should be a part of the effort to get the code changed. The Secretary said he did not think this fell under the Planning Commission's jurisdiction, but he did think the staff should work with the D. C. Historic Preservation Review Board on the problem, since they administered other historic districts in the city. Exhibit B

F. National Capital Memorial Advisory Committee request for review of revised guidelines. The Secretary said these revisions had been the result of the growing request for military memorials and the limited number of sites available. He read from the revised guidelines: "In recognition of the diminishing number of memorial sites on lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior in the National Capital Region, and in particular in the Monumental Core of the Nation's Capital, it shall be deemed appropriate for the National Capital Memorial Advisory Committee to recommend limiting the use of the few remaining sites to memorializations of events of national or international significance, quality and value; and to memorialization of persons of exceptional national or international significance and achievements....Military memorials should be limited to a specific war which relates to a major combat operation or branches of service of the Armed Forces, such as the U. S. Army, U. S. Navy, U. S. Air Force, U. S. Marine Corps, U. S. Coast Guard and the Merchant Marine". The Chairman commented that these had been working guidelines for some time; the Secretary agreed, adding that it had seemed desirable at this point to put them into writing. The members had no objections to the revised guidelines and they were unanimously approved. Exhibit C

II. SUBMISSIONS AND REVIEWS

A. U. S. Holocaust Memorial Council & Department of the Interior CFA 15/MAY/85-1, U. S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, 15th Street near Independence Avenue, S. W., concept designs for new building.

The Assistant Secretary recalled the 1980 legislation authorizing the Council and the memorial museum and the site: between 14th and 15th streets, south of Independence Avenue, and between the Auditors Building and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, bordering the Mall. He introduced John Parsons, representing the Department of the Interior, who said he had been asked to express the Secretary's strong support of this project. He recalled the Secretary's approval of the site in consultation with the NCPC and the Commission of Fine Arts, and said this submission was the first step in the process of design approval. Mr. Parsons then introduced the secretary of the Holocaust Memorial Council, Albert Abramson who in turn introduced several other council members and the architects. Then he read the sections of the authorizing legislation having to do with approval of the design and noted that the Holocaust Memorial Council consisted of fifty-five members appointed by the President and, in addition, five Senators and five members of the House. He said the project would be unique as it would combine memorial and museum functions. There would be three divisions: (1) the Hall of Remembrance, a memorial to the six million Jews and four to five million others who suffered under Nazi tyranny; (2) the Hall of Witness, containing permanent exhibition space; and (3) the Hall of Learning, with a library, archives, classrooms and changing exhibition space. Mr. Abramson said it had been difficult to find a way to express, visually, this terrible event, and the solution had been to choose a very simple design. He pointed out the large entrance plaza on 15th Street and said it would contain a memorial garden with works of art; he noted also that the artist for the relief sculpture on the exterior of the Hall of Remembrance would be chosen by a national competition.

The architect, George Notter, was then introduced. Before he discussed his design, the Chairman asked him to point out on a map the visibility of the building from various points on the Mall axis. Then Mr. Notter discussed the space arrangements. He said the visitor would enter a large plaza and courtyard area from 15th Street, from which he could go down to orientation, auditorium and classroom areas (with parking below), or up to the suspended central area that would include the Hall of Remembrance and Hall of Witness exhibition areas. Above these would be two floors of library, archives and study areas. The 14th Street entrance would be a drop-off for those arriving by car; once inside there would be exhibit areas on both sides through which the visitor would pass on his way to the main lobby beyond. There would be two to three levels of permanent exhibit space in the Hall of Remembrance/Hall of Witness area. The Chairman asked how many square feet that would be; when told it would be 50,000-60,000, he commented that it was comparable to the regular exhibition area available in the East Wing of the National Gallery of Art.

Mr. Notter discussed the siting and height relationships next. He talked about the height of the new building in relation to the two historic buildings flanking it (the Auditors Building and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing), and the siting studies, which involved pushing the building back or bringing it forward in relation to these two buildings to determine which position was best, from an urban design point of view and from that of attracting visitors.

Mr. Notter noted that while the color of the building on the model was white, they had since decided that a reddish, flame-finished granite would be better and had prepared several renderings using this color. He said there were still some problems that had not been solved: how to give the columns form, how to treat the windows on the upper floor--bay or flush--and how to finish the underside of the large, suspended Hall of Remembrance and Hall of Witness rooms so that it would be attractive to the visitor walking through the courtyard.

When Mr. Notter had finished, the Chairman asked if there was anyone present who wanted to comment on the project. There were two people who indicated they would like to do so. The first speaker, Lisa Van Sustren, said she thought the building should have an emotional quality, and she found this design to be intellectual and antiseptic, to the point that it would turn visitors away. She said the two buildings on the site did have this emotional, vulnerable quality; they looked like what they purported to be. The Chairman commented that originally this was to have been a historic preservation project, that the two old buildings were to have been renovated and modified for memorial and museum use. He asked Mr. Abramson what had happened to that concept. Mr. Abramson said they were only outbuildings and were in a badly deteriorated condition. Additionally, they did not fit the program and did not provide enough space. Mr. Notter said a year had been spent trying to develop a program and fit it into these buildings and it had not worked. Mr. Abramson said the council had gone to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation with a request to raze the buildings and there had been no objection.

The second speaker was Geraldine Lindner. She said she thought the Commission of Fine Arts and others should have had the opportunity to review the razing of these buildings. She thought a "bait and switch" tactic had been employed--the property had been accepted and then the program had been increased. She said a living memorial--the museum--was the only proper use for this site; she thought the other functions should be housed elsewhere.

The Chairman then asked the members to comment on the project as presented. Mr. Novak said, first, that he thought Mr. Notter had had a big challenge in trying to accommodate the subject matter, and

he realized the design was still in an early stage of development. He said that although he was not personally committed to using the old buildings, he did find that the sense of bulk of the proposed structure did not relate to the delicacy of the subject matter; he found that it "spoke more of muscle than of soul". He thought the Vietnam Memorial had shown that simplicity could be very effective, and in this case, he thought the Hall of Remembrance was of primary importance and the rest should be toned down.

Mrs. Myers said she agreed with the comments that had been made and thought the building should have a more emotional quality. She was afraid it might look more like a memorial to the perpetrators than to the victims.

Mr. Stone said he thought Mr. Notter's original idea of having the facade echo the adjacent facades would have been better, and he thought the severity and sense of foreboding in this design would not welcome visitors. He also questioned the effectiveness of a bas relief on the strongly sculptural form of the Hall of Remembrance.

Mr. Hart said he agreed with all these comments. In regard to the siting, he thought the memorial should be set back from the existing buildings, and commenting on the sculpture, he cautioned that it should not be thought of as an add-on, but should be planned as an integral part of the building.

In answer to a question from the Chairman, Mr. Abramson said the design for the sculpture would be submitted to the Commission. He added also, in response to comments that the building was too massive and foreboding, that the Council had considered such criticism and decided that a very powerful statement was needed, one that would "hit the conscience of the visitor".

The Chairman observed that the context had a certain scale, that of the Auditors Building and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and it was important to consider the urban design parameters and not "elbow the neighbors aside". He thought the building should be pushed back so that it kept the line of the other buildings. He questioned Mr. Abramson about the garden in the courtyard; Mr. Abramson said it would be a memorial to the children and would contain various works of art. Mr. Novak thought the garden was an important element, as the building would face an open park area; it would be helpful to push the building back, emphasize this garden aspect, and make the memorial more inviting.

The Chairman was concerned that there were no scale-giving devices. He added that the columns had a juggernaut quality and needed to be slimmed down. He thought the windows in the upper story should respect

the plane of the wall and not protrude. He thought that if the columns ended at the fenestration line rather than going up past it, the height problem would be alleviated. Also, it would help to have the columns spring from a podium. In regard to the color, he said he preferred the flame-finished red granite to the white stone.

In summary, the members all thought the design had serious problems and that further study was needed. The Chairman said he realized the architect had a difficult task, and he knew also that the time element was not helpful in producing the best design. (The legislation required that construction begin within five years; that is, before 7 October 1985.) He said, however, and the other members unanimously agreed, that the Commission could not approve the design in its present form. He noted for the record that the 14th Street facade had not been studied by the Commission at this meeting. Exhibit D. TRANSCRIPT

B. General Services Administration

CFA 15/MAY/85-2, Renovation of Main Auditors Building, 15th and Independence Avenue, S. W. Staff member Jeffrey Carson told the members that this submission was for renovation and restoration of this historic building, designed by Supervising Architect of the Treasury James C. Hill in 1880. He pointed out the location on the model for the Holocaust Memorial. He said there would be extensive interior renovation and minor exterior alteration--principally a new entrance to Building #3 in the complex, a turn-of-the-century brick and limestone structure, to make it more accessible from the Mall. He noted also that the conical roof of a tower on the 15th Street facade would be put back, after having been removed some time ago. George Notter, the architect, was introduced and told the members he had come to Washington in 1976 to work on this project but budget restrictions had prevented it from going ahead. He said there had been some rethinking since then, including the proposed new entrance from the west, but no other changes would be made to the exterior except to remove the air conditioners, clean the brick, and replace the tower roof, which would be fiberglass. Inside, a corridor would be moved to provide better office space and the former auditor's office restored. The members were pleased with the plans to restore the building and unanimously approved them.

Exhibit E

C. District of Columbia Government, Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

Old Georgetown Act

1. O.G. 85-70, 3240 Reservoir Street, N. W., residential condominium building, concept designs. The Assistant Secretary recalled that this project was for renovation of three old buildings facing Wisconsin Avenue and a new building behind them facing Reservoir Street. He said that at the April meeting the Commission had seen

"Scheme B", as recommended by the Georgetown Board, but had asked that a townhouse-type scheme, with at least apparent vertical divisions, be considered before a decision was made. He showed the members a drawing of the facade, following these recommendations, and noted also that in this scheme the old building on the corner was retained in its entirety. He said the Georgetown Board still preferred "Scheme B". Architect William Cochran was introduced and said that by shortening the facade of "Scheme B" he could still retain all the old building, but to do this the square footage of the new building would actually increase and the size of the patios behind would decrease. The Assistant Secretary said the neighbors had pointed out a discrepancy in the actual height of the adjacent building on Reservoir Street and its height on Mr. Cochran's drawings; he said this had been resolved and that a further request that zoning requirements for rear and side yards be checked out was being acted upon. For further comments by the neighbors, the Assistant Secretary called on Mrs. Alicia Boyd. She said the project was still opposed by the Citizens Association and 255 neighbors. She noted that there was still some confusion about lot ownership and the lots listed on the permit application. She pointed out also that it was uncertain what would happen to the guest house and other garden structures on the property and noted that permission to raze them would have to come from the Commission. She showed slides looking into the garden area from across Reservoir Street and from the adjacent house. She closed by saying that the Commission's request for a three story vertical townhouse organization had been ignored by the architect, who had merely resubmitted the previous four story scheme.

The Chairman said that another drawing was needed that would show a modified "Scheme B" elevation, shortened to permit retention of the corner house. He said that perhaps the Commission could delegate authority to the Georgetown Board to look at this drawing, and if acceptable to them, give it the Commission's approval. He said that much as the Commission would like to keep the open space here, it could not force a "no-build" solution. He observed that the existence of this particular configuration of open space did not go back into the historic period, the adjacent building to the east having been built in recent years. He said there was a matter-of-right involved. The Assistant Secretary said the Georgetown Board had requested that the Commission state that the drawings must conform to the zoning requirements, that there be no variances; this was agreed to. Mrs. Boyd repeated her statement that the architect had resubmitted a four story condominium design with underground parking instead of the three story vertical townhouses requested by the Commission. Mr. Cochran said it was a three story building with a garage behind, which because of the grade, was at the basement level. In regard to the townhouse question, both the Chairman and Mr. Novak said that the Commission could not force a vertical organization of space beyond the facade. Mr. Novak said the Commission's concern was with the visual aesthetics of the

block and the retention of as much open space as possible, but it could not take away a citizen's rights. He said this design had been returned to the Board many times but there was a limit. A motion was made and passed that the final resolution be delegated to the Georgetown Board, with the Chairman's concurrence.

2. O.G. 85-148, 907-09 30th Street, N. W., Rosewood Hotels, new hotel building and new office building, concept designs. The Assistant Secretary recalled that concept approval of this design had been given contingent on submission of final working drawings, material samples, and evidence that land transfers and public easement access agreements had been made. He noted a report from the Georgetown Board in the members' folders, as well as letters from the Park Service, District government and the developer, regarding the contingencies of approval. He said the agreement between the developer and the Park Service was in hand, and the Mayor had sent a proposal to the City Council to transfer the city's waterfront land to the Park Service, with a hearing scheduled for 4 June. He said the transfer would not all come immediately; some areas would be reserved for public works department use during the Key Bridge and Whitehurst Freeway renovations. He said working drawings had been checked by the staff, the Georgetown Board and the pulbic and had been found to conform to those given preliminary approval by the Commission; the drawings included park development on private land, development of the Mole area and the east bank of Rock Creek. He noted that the existing grade of 30th Street would be retained and the vistas would not be affected by the construction.

The Chairman observed that a lot of time had been spent on this project, not on problems of design, landscaping or public access, which had been resolved and had resulted in a net plus, but on the question of transfer of waterfront properties west of 31st Street, granting of easements, and donations of funds by the developer. He recalled the Commission's letter to the District government making final approval contingent on these matters, and although he said he was happy to learn that the Mayor had requested the transfer of District land, he did not feel that there were any assurances it would actually happen. He noted two loopholes in the Mayor's letter: (1) There was no time limit stating when the transfer had to be completed, and the transfer of some of the land was tied to the completion of the reconstruction of Key Bridge and the Whitehurst Freeway. He said if the removal of the 1917 temporary buildings next to the Reflecting Pool was an example, it might be a very long time. (2) There was no time limit for removal of the parking of District trash trucks on the site.

He thought the Commission of Fine Arts had to make it clear to the District government that it remained firm in regard to the approval contingencies previously stated. He said it was not up to the developer

to do it, since he was not involved in this particularly contingency, but he thought perhaps the Park Service should take the responsibility. Robert Zimmer, representing Rosewood Hotels, said he would do anything he could to help obtain the transfer of land. He noted that the waterfront park would be developed in two phases--west and east--and that the developer had already begun work on the western phase, between 31st Street and Wisconsin Avenue, although the formal transfer had not taken place.

John Parsons, representing the Park Service, said he would testify at the hearing in June. He said they had always talked about a time frame of four to five years, and he thought this could be put into the resolution. Alfredo Echeverria, from the District government, said the government agreed to the overall plan, but he would not make any commitment in regard to time. The Chairman and Mr. Novak both stated that this was not enough; Mr. Novak said the park development along the waterfront was very important, and while the Commission had already seen and approved the plans they could still be thwarted; he thought the time had come to resolve the problem. Mr. Echeverria said the government had been committed to this transfer for a long time, and Mr. Novak said that was exactly what made the Commission nervous. Sarah Campbell from the District government then asked to comment. She said the government would have a definite time frame within sixty to ninety days but was at present in a bind because it still needed to go through a public review process before saying definitely that a site had been found for the trucks; she said considerable progress had been made, however. In regard to the public works construction sites, she said the Federal government would not go through with the transfer until all transportation needs for the Key Bridge and Whitehurst Freeway project had been met. She said the land transfer would be in two stages; the District government would continue to use some of the property for construction needs although the Park Service would have control over it. The Chairman observed that there were two separate situations here: use of the land for a construction site, and storing trash vehicles until an alternate site could be found.

A letter will be written on this subject, and Mr. Novak said the Commission's strong feelings should be clearly expressed. The Chairman said it was encouraging that the transfer process had at least begun. He said the Commission would take one more look at the project during the June meeting to see how things were going. The Assistant Secretary said another review would be needed in any case to review questions of zoning compliance and to give formal approval to the working drawings--this submission was for concept approval only because of the land transfer contingencies. Conceptual approval of the design was unanimously granted. Exhibits F, F-1, F-2, F-3, F-4, F-5

3. O.G. 85-142, 1001 30th Street, N. W., new office building. Mr. Carson said this and the following submission shared a common penthouse and would face K Street, across from the Rosewood Hotel project just discussed. He said the design for the 30th Street building, by

architects Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, had received approval from the Georgetown Board and that a problem with lot lines, involving a 2 foot error in the east-west direction, had been corrected. The Assistant Secretary confirmed this. Architect James Bodner, from SOM, reported that the materials would be the same as his firm's building for Trammel-Crow across the street. The members agreed with the Georgetown Board's recommendation and unanimously approved the design.

4. O.G. 85-145, 1000 29th Street, N. W., new apartment building. Mr. Carson said the Georgetown Board had not recommended approval of this design, stating that it looked more like an office building than an apartment and that its character was not appropriate for such an important site at the entrance to Georgetown. He read the report that was in the members' folders. Mr. Schwinn then asked him to read the December report, and Mr. Carson read the official action transmitted to the District government after the Commission's review of the project at the 12 December 1984 meeting. Mr. Schwinn said it was his understanding that the design was approved at that time except for a request to raise the height of the tower; he said he had done that and then the design was again disapproved by the Georgetown Board. It was pointed out to him that the December action said the concept was approved for preliminary design development, and that in addition to the request to increase the height of the tower, further fenestration study was requested as well as study of all proposed details. The members unanimously agreed to support the Georgetown Board's report.

5. O.G. 85-136, 3001-07 M Street, N. W., renovation of three historic townhouses. Staff member Sue Kohler gave the members a brief history of these houses, noting that they were among the most significant structures still remaining on M Street. She showed photographs, noting that the corner houses were built in 1794 and those further to the west in 1810. She said they were in danger of being demolished in 1950, and because of the efforts of a group of citizens who formed Historic Georgetown, Inc., they were purchased and restored. The architect for the restoration was William Dewey Foster, member of the first Georgetown Board, and the case was one of the early ones to be reviewed under the Old Georgetown Act. She said the 1810 houses had been documented in the Commission's book, Georgetown Commercial Architecture, M Street. She said the current proposal was for repair and restoration of the facades, the addition of a fire escape at the rear, possible fenestration changes at the first floor level on 30th Street, and the addition of an enclosed second story porch on the rear, visible from 30th Street. She said the present enclosure was an eyesore and showed the members a photograph. Presently part of a restaurant, the new addition would continue this use. Mrs. Kohler said the Georgetown Board had given their approval to the restoration aspects of the project, including the replacement of the standing seam tin roof on the corner houses with slate to match the adjoining houses. She said slate was

almost surely the original roofing material. The one element of the project that had concerned the Board was the commercial greenhouse character of the proposed porch addition. It was suggested that something more residential in character be studied. The Commission did not agree with this assessment; they felt that as the area and the use was commercial, a delicately-scaled enclosed restaurant pavilion kept distinct from the original fabric would not be objectionable. Therefore the concept of a new addition, as well as the restoration, was unanimously approved, subject to review of final drawings.

Appendix 1, approved.

Shipstead-Luce Act

1. S.L. 85-48, 1425 4th Street, S. W., Riverside Condominiums, installation of two satellite antennas installed on grade. The Assistant Secretary described the site, in an area of high-rise apartment development in the southwest urban renewal area, bordered by parkland along the Washington Channel and near the Titanic Memorial site. He showed slides of the park, in which the dish type antennas would be located, near a children's playground.

Mr. Stone asked why the antennas could not be placed on the roof. A representative from the manufacturer said the ground location was needed for good reception. He said the antennas would be fenced and screened, subject to the surveillance of security personnel from the condominium, and would not require the removal of any trees. He added that the Harbour Square project could also be served by this installation without the use of more antennas.

Speaking for the Park Service, John Parsons said these antennas would pose a problem; as they had to face southwest, many of the city's parks were vulnerable. He noted that the Watergate apartment complex had installed one without any design review and that this one, subject to vandalism, might end up with a chain link fence enclosure. He said it would be about 20 feet from Park Service property, in an area set aside as a green space easement. However, he said that RLA could grant exceptions and had done so in the past. (It was noted that the Southwest Urban Renewal Area was exempt from zoning.) Mr. Parsons said the Park Service was recommending disapproval of this project. Mr. Novak commented that the problem of siting these antennas had come up before, and he thought the staff and the Park Service should work together and develop a systematic approach to the matter.

Robert Ayling, speaking for the owners of the townhouses in the area, also asked that approval be denied. He said the area was subject to vandalism and theft, and screening and fencing two 10½ foot diameter antennas would take a lot of space. He noted that the site

was in a continuous strip of green lawn, part belonging to the condominiums and part to the Park Service. He stressed the beauty of the green space and showed a mock-up of the fenced installation as it would appear. He said there were at least seven other possible locations, most on roofs but one at ground level. Mr. Farmer, representing the manufacturer, said the rooftop locations were not satisfactory because of microwave interference. In answer to a question from Mr. Novak, he said this was the second time there had been an objection to an installation of this type. There was further discussion of the degree of interference experienced when using rooftop installations. The Chairman said this was an important gateway site at the river's edge and that there should be further discussion among those involved. At a later date, additional drawings for alternate sites should be shown to the Commission. As presented, the project was unanimously disapproved. Exhibit G

2. S.L. 85-52, 800 17th Street, N. W., Riggs National Bank, facade renovations. Mr. Carson showed photographs of this 1960's building and said the request was to close the existing corner entrance and make a more formal one, in the middle of the building on H Street, that would accommodate interior remodeling being done at this time. He noted the asymmetry of the proposed entrance. The architect, John Blatteau of Philadelphia, was introduced and explained that the axis of the exterior bay was not the same as the reworked interior axis to the rear of the building. He said his proposal to accommodate the asymmetry was to use a granite portal within the bay with three doors and a panel announcing the bank. The associate architect, Roy Owens, said they would also like approval for a new sidewalk paving pattern. He showed drawings of the proposed pattern: dark grey granite strips at each pilaster of the building with a red granite infill. He also showed material samples. The members unanimously approved both the entrance modifications and the paving pattern and materials.

Appendix II, approved.

D. District of Columbia Government, Department of Public Works

CFA 15/MAY/85-3, repair and alteration of Key Bridge. The Assistant Secretary reviewed the history of this open-spandrel, concrete-arch bridge built during the 1920's and designed by Washington architect Nathan Wyeth. He said that in the 1950's the original balustrade was removed and the width increased by the use of cantilevers. The original lights were also removed and replaced by high-mast highway lights. He said this submission was for additional cantilevering for wider sidewalks, and for New Jersey barriers between the walks and roadway. The barriers would replicate the original balustrade as much as possible and the high-mast lights would be replaced by traditional

Washington globe street lights. He said the Georgetown Board had seen the proposal and thought that the number of lights, and their irregular spacing, might be somewhat inadequate. He showed a drawing of what was being proposed and then another that he had prepared, based on the original light spacing--two at each pier and four in the intermediate spaces. He introduced Gary Burch from the District government and Gary Groat from the engineering consultants, DeLeuw/ Cather, to carry on the discussion. Mr. Groat said the design had been developed in harmony with several citizens groups and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. He noted that there were no guidelines for the restoration of historic bridges. He showed slides of old photographs and pointed out the eighth arch that had been added in the 1930's to accommodate the George Washington Memorial Parkway. He said the width of the bridge had been increased from four to six lanes in the 1950's. Then, after the Rosslyn Metro station was built, pedestrian traffic between Rosslyn and Georgetown increased, and the narrow sidewalks, less than 3 feet in some places, were no longer adequate. Mr. Groat said the walks would be widened and he showed drawings of the projected appearance of the walks, barriers and lights. He noted that there would also be some structural repair and patching, and he said that architect Harry Weese would be a consultant on the project. The Chairman asked Messrs. Burch and Groat about the design of the bridge rails and said that it was important that they be transparent enough not to block the views of the river; he thought a mock-up might be desirable. Other than this observation, there were no objections and the preliminary designs were unanimously approved.

Exhibit H

E. Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers

CFA 15/MAY/85-4, Fort McNair, additional design studies and master plan studies for National Defense University library building. Mr. Carson pointed out the location of Fort McNair on a map and then indicated the site for the proposed library building. He recalled the February 1985 submission of this project, showing drawings of the original building design and site plan and reviewing the recommendation that the building be moved forward to the line of the parade ground and that some changes be made in the design. He said the architects, Ellerbe Associates, had worked out several different site plans since then; the one submitted at this meeting showed the library still pushed back, with a line of smaller buildings in front of it, defining the line of the parade ground. He added that there had also been some changes in the building design: the long facade had been broken up by pilasters, the fenestration altered, and the entrance portico completely redesigned. He noted that there was a master plan and a model for the Commission to inspect, and then introduced Colonel Alba from the Corps of Engineers.

Colonel Alba said he hoped the Commission would agree that the McKim, Mead & White plan had been respected in the new master plan and

siting of the library. He said they had attempted to move the building forward as requested, but the Planning Commission wanted it kept back because of its large mass. But NCPC also wanted something along the parade ground line, so it had been decided to place NCO housing there, in addition to other buildings to be added further in the future.

Colonel Hickman, also from the Engineer Corps, continued the discussion. He said no one had been happy with the master plan presented in February because it did not respect the McKim, Mead & White plan. He said the line of smaller buildings along the parade ground would fit in well with the Army's program, and when questioned as to the time-frame for these buildings, said that a physical fitness facility and the NCO housing would be built within five years, with the others following later.

Architect Scott Barry, from Ellerbe Associates, commented on the building design, noting first that the diagonal entrance walk had been omitted and the building entrance would now form part of a cross axis of the parade ground; both this cross axis and the parade ground line would be reinforced by rows of trees. Turning to the building itself, Mr. Barry pointed out the redesign of the facade and said the new portico was intended to recall McKim's Roosevelt Hall but not compete with it. He also observed that the building would step down on the east side where it faces Park Service land. The Chairman said he thought the changes had improved the design, but he asked Mr. Barry to restudy the columns and omit the banding, which he thought competed with the sense of their load-bearing function. He also asked if there were adequate funds for the landscaping proposed. Colonel Hickman said there was money for this purpose, but he was not sure if there was enough to do everything shown on the plan. The Chairman and Mr. Stone emphasized that the Commission would want to see something definite in this regard. Other than these requests, the members all thought the siting problem had been satisfactorily resolved, given the large mass and bulk of the building, and the design of the building had been improved. Therefore, the master plan studies were approved, subject to submission of a final landscaping plan, and the building design was approved for further design development. Exhibit I

F. Department of the Navy

CFA 15/MAY/85-5, designs for security alterations to the Naval Observatory entrance. Mrs. Kohler located this entrance, at 34th Street and Massachusetts Avenue, and said the major change would be the addition of an obstruction curve and barrier, and a vehicle turn-around, to what is at present a straight driveway. The curve would occur just beyond the actual entrance off Massachusetts Avenue and would not radically change the view from the street. New Jersey barriers would be used on both sides of the driveway at this point

and concrete planters would separate traffic. There would also be a new black chain-link gate, to match the existing fence, that would be closed only in cases of emergency and would be screened by landscaping when open. Mrs. Kohler said the Planning Commission had reviewed this and suggested that the barriers be faced with stone to improve the appearance. Frank Gerlach from the Navy was introduced to discuss the proposal in more detail and answer questions. The Chairman thought the main concern here was that the green,park-like character of the Observatory and this part of Massachusetts Avenue be kept, and he suggested that low evergreen shrubbery be planted immediately in front of the barriers to screen them. There were no objections to facing the barriers with limestone, but the Chairman said this might not be necessary if the right kind of plant material is selected. With this suggestion, the security modifications were unanimously approved. Exhibit J

G. National Park Service, National Capital Region

CFA 15/MAY/85-6, U. S. Reservation 170 at 10th and U Streets, N. W., proposed new Metro station designs; joint submission with Washington Metropolitan Transit Authority. Mr. Carson introduced Jeff Knoedler from the Park Service to discuss these plans. Mr. Knoedler said this reservation at the intersection of 10th Street and Vermont Avenue was shown on the L'Enfant Plan, although it had changed somewhat over the years because of traffic considerations. He showed drawings for the proposal, noting that a section of 10th Street would be closed for the station entrance, thus strengthening the vista along Vermont Avenue. Landscaping would also reinforce this vista and make the area more pleasant. Mr. Knoedler said Nash Associates would be the architects. The Assistant Secretary commented that the staff had inspected the site and had no problem with these plans. They were unanimously approved.

Exhibit K

H. District of Columbia Government, Office of Planning

CFA 15/MAY/85-7, proposed Chinese gateway at 7th and H Streets, N. W. Mrs. Kohler showed the members a color rendering of this gateway and a site plan. The arch would span H Street, just east of its intersection with 7th Street, at the entrance to Chinatown; the overall height would be about 47 feet. The gateway was a gift from the city of Beijing to its sister city of Washington. The District government would pay for construction of the supporting structure and for the expenses of the Chinese artisans sent here to erect and decorate it. Architect Alfred Liu and John Fondersmith from the District's planning office were introduced to discuss the project further and answer questions. The members had no objection to erecting the gateway in this neighborhood and did not object to spanning H Street at this point, especially as no important vistas would be blocked. Exhibit L

The meeting was adjourned at 1:30 p.m.

Signed,

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

ESTABLISHED · BY · CONGRESS · MAY · 17, 1910

708 JACKSON PLACE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

EXHIBIT A

June 13, 1985

Dear Walter:

One of the first actions we took at our meeting on May 15 was to adopt a vote of thanks to you for your contributions to the Commission over the last four years. That they were a good four years was due in large measure to your unrelenting toughness as a critic and as a seeker of the better answer. These have been qualities appreciated especially by those of us who have had the pleasure of serving with you. Your devotion to the work of the Commission, and willingness to take extra time to visit sites and consider proposals, has been warmly appreciated.

I know I speak for all of us on the Commission and staff in expressing our warmest thanks and appreciation, and extending every best with to you for the future.

Sincerely,

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

The Honorable
Walter A. Netsch
1700 North Hudson
Chicago, Illinois 60614

RESOLUTION NOTING THE SERVICE BY WALTER A. NETSCH, FAIA
AT THE END OF HIS TERM ON THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

WHEREAS Walter A. Netsch, FAIA has served with distinction from 1980 to 1985 as a member appointed to the Commission of Fine Arts by the President of the United States; and

WHEREAS Mr. Netsch gave generously of his architectural and artistic expertise to the other members of the Commission, the Commission Staff, and the members of the public whom they serve; and

WHEREAS Mr. Netsch served, not only with great distinction, but regularity, devoting an unusual amount of time to attending the Commission's scheduled meetings, plus advance study and research on pertinent subjects, and inspection of numerous sites for proposed projects; and

WHEREAS Mr. Netsch was a member of the Commission of Fine Arts during unique and difficult design considerations for projects such as the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, several Georgetown Waterfront projects, the redesign of the Washington Monument Grounds, and numerous projects in the Pennsylvania Avenue Development area; and

WHEREAS Mr. Netsch was regarded as a senior member of the architectural profession of national repute, giving distinguished expertise and weight to the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that the Members of the Commission of Fine Arts hereby record their admiration and appreciation in the permanent Minutes of the Commission for the consistency, strength, effort and lasting public impact contributed by Walter A. Netsch.

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

ESTABLISHED · BY · CONGRESS · MAY · 17, 1910

708 JACKSON PLACE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

202-566-1066

EXHIBIT B

May 24, 1985

Dear Mayor Barry:

The Commission of Fine Arts has been greatly encouraged by the recent enforcement campaign to crackdown on sign and awning violations in Georgetown. It gives us special satisfaction to learn that efforts by both the local ANC and the Georgetown Business and Professional Association to rectify this growing problem are supported by your office. We hope that out of this collective interest will grow a strong resolve toward a more effective enforcement program.

In addition to increased enforcement, the Commission believes that the D.C. Code should be amended to eliminate the exemption from requiring permits for all awnings projecting less than 40-inch into public space. This provision of the code was reasonable for the state of the awning industry 30 years ago. At that time awnings were all of one design: a simple shed and valance-type, fabricated to fit individual openings to ward off the sun and rain. Though air conditioning has eliminated the need for awnings above the first floor, business owners have discovered that the awnings themselves offer a conspicuous display medium for advertising. As a result, awnings have spread vertically as well as horizontally across building facades, while maintaining the 40-inch "limitation." In historic districts such as Georgetown, small buildings are rapidly losing their architectural identity as they disappear under a blanket of competitively larger and more elaborately turned-out awnings and their attendent signs. Individually, this trend does nothing for the buildings we are obliged to protect. Collectively, the city's historic districts are risking the loss of distinction which provided the reason and incentive for the restoration movement in the first place and generated the economic benefits that come with the District's unique character.

Sincerely,

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

The Honorable
Marion S. Barry, Jr.
Mayor of the District of Columbia
District Building, Suite 520
1350 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dated February 25, 1985.

John B. Rigg,

Associate Director for Offshore Minerals Management.

[FR Doc. 85-7687 Filed 3-29-85; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-MR-M

National Park Service

National Capital Memorial Advisory Committee; Meeting

Pursuant to section 9 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act of October 6, 1972 (86 Stat. 770), the Secretary of the Interior approved a charter establishing the National Capital Memorial Advisory Committee. This charter was renewed by the Secretary on February 14, 1985. In 1975 the Committee established criteria and guidelines which were published in the Federal Register. The Committee recently amended those guidelines with the addition of Item #5 to the Criteria and Guidelines, concerning recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior on proposals for memorialization of persons and events on Federal lands in the National Capital Region, through the media of monuments, memorials and statues.

It is the purpose of this notice, through the publication of information and materials included herein, to apprise the public as well as governmental agencies, associations and all other organizations and individuals interested in memorial proposals, of the amended actions that have been taken by the Committee in order that there will be a greater awareness of the means by which memorials are considered and erected in the Nation's Capital and its environs, as well as the criteria which is used in evaluating each memorial proposal. The notice includes the amended criteria and guidelines as adopted by the Committee and an analysis of the action taken by the Committee concerning future military memorials.

Persons who wish to file written comments on the guidelines and criteria or who want further information concerning the National Capital Memorial Advisory Committee may contact or write Mr. John G. Parsons, Associate Regional Director, Land Use Coordination, 1100 Ohio Drive, SW., Room 201, Washington, D.C., 20242, telephone: 202/426-7750, within 30 days after publication of this notice. At that time the comments will be evaulated and if necessary, revisions of the guidelines will be considered in light of such comments before they are submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for final adoption.

Dated: March 22, 1985.

Manus J. Fish, Jr.,

Regional Director, National Capital Region.

National Capital Memorial Advisory Committee

Criteria and Guidelines

Because of their National importance as well as their availability and visibility to the visitor, the parks of the Nation's Capital, both large and small, have been sought after for many years for the memorialization of various persons and events.

In recognition of the diminishing number of memorial sites on lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior in the National Capital Region, and in particular in the Monumental Core of the Nation's Capital, it shall be deemed appropriate for the National Capital Memorial Advisory Committee to recommend limiting the use of the few remaining sites to memorializations of events of National or international significance, quality and value; and to memorialization of persons of exceptional national or international significance and achievements. Suitable sites outside the Monumental Core shall be recommended for other memorializations. Through this action, it is hoped that the early depletion of the limited memorial sites in the Monumental Core will be curtailed while still providing for the memorialization of persons and events through expressions of commemorative ideas. The following guidelines are provided to achieve the above objectives.

1. The National Capital Memorial Advisory Committee, hereinafter referred to as the Committee, will review each proposal for a memorial to be placed on lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior and on all other Federal lands or public properties in the National Capital Region where such review is provided for in proposed or enacted legislation. The Committee will consider the location appropriateness and adequacy of each proposal as it prepares its recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior.

2. Sponsors are urged not to select specific sites or prepare designs prior to consultation with the National Capital Memorial Advisory Committee. Site determination should be made by the Secretary of the Interior in consultation with the National Capital Planning Commission and the Commission of Fine Arts after enactment of legislation. Where circumstances preclude a site selection recommendation by the Committee, the Committee shall assist the Secretary of the Interior in locating the memorial and guiding development on the site selected. The Committee will coordinate site and design matters with the National Capital Planning Commission and the Commission of Fine Arts. The committee will forward its decisions on proposals to the above Commissions.

3. Sites shall be determined by considering such matters as: Appropriateness of memorialization, location, compatibility with surroundings and effects on environmental integrity. The Committee, in making its recommendations, will give consideration to identifying the most suitable site having surroundings that will tend to enhance the purpose and quality of the memorial. Natural features of the landscape would be preserved and utilized to the fullest extent possible in the memorial design. When a site is selected, it should include a positive and intentional contribution to urban design determined in advance to be an integral part of the aesthetic urban composition.

4. Subjects to be memorialized within the Monumental Core of the Nation's Capital shall be of outstanding national or international significance. The monument or memorial must be of enduring quality and character. The Committee will make a strict interpretation of the long term historic importance of subjects of memorialization in meeting these criteria.

5. Military memorials should be limited to a specific war which relates to a major combat operation or branches of service of the Armed Forces, such as the U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, U.S. Air Force, U.S. Marine Corps, U.S. Coast Guard and the Merchant Marine.

6. Persons interested in sponsoring a memorial or anyone wishing advice with respect to procedures to be followed for memorialization should contact the Regional Director, National Capital, Region, National Park Service, 1100 Ohio Drive, SW., Washington, D.C. 20242.

Analysis of Military Memorial Proposals; National Capital Memorial Advisory Committee

Supplementary Information

Because of their National significance as well as their availability and visibility to the visitor, the parks of the Nation's Capital, both large and small, have been sought after for many years for the memorialization of various persons and events.

The criteria and guidelines established by the Committee recommended limiting the use of the remaining sites to memorialization of exceptional significance, quality, and value; and, as to person, their degrees of achievement. Military memorials commemorating all members of the Armed Forces identified with an important event (World War II, the Korean War, etc.), and memorials to the individual branches of the service (Army, Air Force, etc.), would be appropriate.

Background

The existing 106 monuments, memorials and plaques which honor various individuals from the United States and foreign countries, Presidents of the United States, military units, military heroes of the Civil, Revolutionary and World Wars, and significant events and people, are categorized as follows: Presidential memorials-13; military units-7; Civil War heroes-14; Revolutionary War heroes-4; various individuals-29; international persons-12; military units-3; wars-2; plaques-13; and events-9.

The design of the City of Washington, D.C., has resulted in magnificent park areas which are suitable for memorialization of our National and international heroes, persons and events. Over 100 memorials have been erected in the last 100 years. A recent review of potential memorial sites under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior indicates that approximately 50 suitable locations remain. Suitability criteria for site selection were:

1. Within the historic L'Enfant City.
2. Sites where the memorial would not encroach on an existing memorial.
3. Sites where a memorial would not intrude on the previously established legislative purpose of a park.

Of course, if consideration was given to more remote park areas, such as Rock Creek Park, Fort Circle Parks, or the Anacostia River parklands, numerous additional sites could be found. However, in our experience, proponents of memorials reject these park areas in favor of the highly visible "Memorial and Monumental Core" of this historic L'Enfant city.

Branch of Specialties—At the present time there are existing military memorials which commemorate the U.S. Marine Corps (Iwo Jima Statue), and the U.S. Navy, currently under construction in Market Square along Pennsylvania Avenue. Thus, only the U.S. Army, the U.S. Air Force and the U.S. Coast Guard remain to be memorialized. In considering the potential impact of a proliferation of military memorials, the three organizational levels of the Armed Forces were considered. If branches or specialties of the various units of the Armed Forces were considered as the appropriate level of memorialization, 49 potential memorials could result. The existing memorial to the Seabees is in this category.

Unit Level Memorials—If Division size or larger were considered appropriate, there would be a potential 498 memorials. Three division level memorials now exist. Additional memorials could evolve from special existing associations. A preliminary review indicates 11 such associations.

If the various branches, specialties and divisions were to seek memorial legislation for the use of Federal parkland, there would not be enough open space available to accommodate the memorializations. Memorials of this type should be erected at military establishments which are significant to their history, and included in memorials in Washington to wars or branches of service.

[FR Doc. 85-7684 Filed 3-29-85; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4310-70-M

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

[Docket No. AB-6 (Sub-251X)]

Rail Carriers; Burlington Northern Railroad Co.; Abandonment In Boulder County, CO; Exemption

Applicant has filed a notice of exemption under 49 CFR Part 1152 Subpart F—*Exempt Abandonments* to abondon its 1.40-mile line of railroad between milepost 47.15 near Barnett and milespost 48.55 near Lyons in Boulder County, CO.

Applicant has certified (1) that no local traffic has moved over the line for at least 2 years and that overhead traffic is not moved over the line or may be rerouted, and (2) that no formal complaint filed by a user of rail service on the line (or by a State or local governmental entity acting on behalf of such user) regarding cessation of service over the line either is pending with the Commission or has been decided in favor of the complainant within the 2-year period. The Colorado Public Utilities Commission has been notified in writing at least 10 days prior to the filing of this notice.

As a condition to use of this exemption, any employee affected by the abandonment shall be protected pursuant to *Oregon Short Line R. Co.—Abandonment—Goshen*, 360 I.C.C. 91 (1979).

The exemption will be effective May 1, 1985 (unless stayed pending reconsideration). Petitions to stay must be filed by April 11, 1985, and petitions for reconsideration, including environmental, energy, and public use concerns, must be filed by April 22, 1985 with: Office of the Secretary, Case Control Branch, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, DC 20423.

A copy of any petition filed with the Commission should be sent to applicant's representative: Peter M. Lee, 3800 Continental Plaza, 777 Main Street, Forth Worth, TX 76102.

If the notice of exemption contains false or misleading information, use of the exemption is void *ab initio*.

A notice to the parties will be issued if use of the exemption is conditioned upon environmental or public use conditions.

Decided: March 22, 1985.

By the Commission, Heber P. Hardy, Director, Office of Proceedings.

James H. Bayne,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 85-7705 Filed 3-29-85; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 7035-01-M

[Docket No. AB-6 (Sub-252X)]

Rail Carriers; Burlington Northern Railroad Co.; Abandonment Exemption In Logan County, CO; Exemption

Applicant has filed a notice of exemption under 49 CFR Part 1152 Subpart F—*Exempt Abandonments* to abandon its 1.9-mile line of railroad between milepost 230.1 and milepost 232.0 near Sterling, CO.

Applicant has certified (1) that no local traffic has moved over the line for at least 2 years and that overhead traffic may be rerouted, and (2) that no formal complaint filed by a user of rail service on the line (or by a State or local governmental entity acting on behalf of such user) regarding cessation of service over the line either is pending with the Commission or has been decided in favor of the complainant within the 2-year period. The appropriate State agency has been notified in writing at least 10 days prior to the filing of this notice.

As a condition to use of this exemption, any employee affected by the abandonment shall be protected pursuant to *Oregon Short Line R. Co.—Abandonment—Goshen*, 360 I.C.C. 91 (1979).

The exemption will be effective May 1, 1985 (unless stayed pending reconsideration). Petitions to stay must be filed by April 22, 1985, and petitions

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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

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EXHIBIT D

June 5, 1985

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I am writing on behalf of the Commission of Fine Arts which reviewed, as requested in your letter, the preliminary designs for the Holocaust Memorial at its meeting on 15 May 1985.

The Commission has serious concerns with the current proposal. Not only are there questions of urban design, i.e.; the relation of the memorial to its site and to the adjoining buildings, there are also problems with the design as an appropriate expression of the historical subject matter it attempts to commemorate.

One avenue we recommended be explored is a reduction in building size. The sheer massiveness of the elements, in particular the columns and the horizontal structure suspending the memorial hall of remembrance, tends toward an inhuman scale and an overstated emphasis on physical strength, both questionable characteristics in a memorial that is to reflect the human dimensions of the Holocaust. A smaller building and an accompanying reduction in scale would obviously help mitigate these objectionable features. Whether this alone will utimately lead to a design that is an appropriate expression of the memorial concept remains to be seen.

We will be meeting again with representatives of the Council and their architect at our next meeting scheduled for 28 June.

Sincerely,

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Mr. Donald P. Hodel
Secretary
U.S. Department of the Interior
18th & C Streets, N.W.
Room 6151
Washington, D.C. 20240

will read it for you. It says: Military memorials should be limited to a specific war, relate to a major combat or branch of service of the armed services, such as the United States Army, the United States Navy, the United States Air Force, U.S. Marine Corps or Merchant Marine.

In other words, what this is saying is that it should be a significant event or it should involve a branch of the service, a major branch of the service, rather than an individual unit, such as a battalion, a division, and that sort of thing.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: This has been a working guideline in recent years?

MR. ATHERTON: Yes, but it has never been down on paper. They feel it is very important that this be made clear in the guidelines that they hand out to the people.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Absolutely. Well, it is for our information, but I think it is something this Commission will endorse.

MR. ATHERTON: It is in the Federal Register for comment, and this would be appropriate, if the Commission would approve it.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Good. Let's do it.

Our first submission, then, is the Holocaust Memorial

Museum, being submitted jointly by the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council and the Department of the Interior.

MR. MYER: Mr. Chairman, this involves a site authorized by the 1980 legislation authorizing the project, and it is a site shown here on this map, between the Mall area, as it leads down toward the Jefferson Memorial, between 15th and 14th Streets, more or less on an axis with Independence Avenue extended.

I might just say that the second item on the agenda is the restoration of the Auditors Building, which is just adjacent to the Holocause Memorial Museum.

Without further ado, I would like to introduce John Parsons, who is representing the Secretary of Interior Hodel this morning, who is one of the approving sources who has sought the Commission's advice for the design of the memorial.

MR. PARSONS: Good morning.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Good morning.

MR. PARSONS: The Secretary has asked me to convey to you his strong support for this project. The unique legislation which established this Council on the memorial it is to build gave the Secretary of Interior approval over this project, in consultation with this Commission and the Commission of Fine Arts, and some of you may recall we came to you

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approximately three years ago, when we were in the process of selecting the site, and in consultation with this Commission and the Planning Commission the site was, indeed, selected, so the second part of the legislation that we are here before you today on is the design of the memorial.

I have with me W. Albert Abramsom, who is Chairman of the Building Committee of the Holocaust Memorial Council. He would like to introduce the subject and present some of the background.

MR. ABRAMSON: I will be very brief and just give you a little background.

First I would like to introduce some of my associates who are here: Mr. Robert Mendelsohn, who is also a member of the Building Committee; Mr. Mike Manavalin, Acting Executive Director of the Council; Mr. George Notter, Mr. Finegold, of Notter, Finegold & Alexander, principal architects; Mr. Karl Kaufman, consulting architect.

Just some procedural background, and then Mr. Notter will describe the design.

Congress created the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council in October, 1980, to plan, construct, and oversee the operation o f a permanent living memorial museum to the victims of the holocaust. As Mr. Parsons said, the law says the architectural

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design shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Commission of Fine Arts, and the National Capital Planning Commission.

Now, the United States Holocaust Memorial Council consists of 55 members appointed by the President of the United States, and ten members of the Congress, five from the Senate and five from the House. They have studied this matter for a long time and have had some very difficult decisions to make on a very difficult site.

This is a unique project in that it is both a memorial and a museum, and after much debate and study, the Council has determined that this building really has three main purposes. One is the memorial, which we call the Hall of Remembrance for the six million Jewish and four or five million others who were slaughtered in the holocaust. This Hall of Remembrance is this hexagon shaped Memorial Hall of about 10,000 square feet.

The decoration and design of this Memorial Hall will be subject to a national competition and it will be a place of prayer and contemplation and a memorial.

The second purpose of the museum is what we call the Hall of Witness, to bear witness to the holocaust, to all of the events that happened, which will be part of the permanent

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collection, and the third purpose is the Hall of Learning, which is the entire active learning center, the library and archives, computer facilities, class rooms, places for scholars, and, in general, the educational center of the museum.

Now, the Council debated for a long time about the design of this museum and how do you express a subject as terrible as the holocaust and how do you express it also in a way that tells the terrible story, but also shows that man can rise from the ashes. And so they determined, really, to produce here a very simple design, a very simple building, and to express the meaning and purpose of the museum and the memorial through art, mainly through this very large sculpture, which, again, will be the subject of a national competition, will depict artistically, emotionally, the story of the holocaust, and I think that will set the tone of this building.

This large plaza that you see will also have a memorial garden, will have additional works of art, all of them to tell the story of the holocaust.

I think that really is the background of this project. It has been a long time in the formulation of the themes.

I would now like to introduce Mr. George Notter.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you very much.

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MR. NOTTER: Thank you.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to pick up, I think, maybe directly on what Albert was talking about in terms of emotional content and where it is and maybe take you briefly through in the model how one moves to the different spaces to get a sense of the whole arrangement of the spaces.

I think I will just refer to this a little bit. Perhaps as to distance, and I think Don briefed you on the site, but probably about where Albert is over there would be the view from Indiana Avenue, which is about axial to this point.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Have we got an overall so you can see the relation of this to the park experience here?

MR. NOTTER: We have this.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: That is good enough, just so the members have in mind that this is where the city ends and the park begins, in a sense.

MR. NOTTER: Independence is here --

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Right on axis with it, so you will see it quite a distance as you drive from the Lincoln Memorial and come up.

MR. NOTTER: Yes, you either turn here and continue to Independence on the left or swing to the right, to the Basin.

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At that point you really see a piece of the site.

As you see, this site comes as a portion of what was the Auditors site, which came to here, which had older buildings, smaller buildings, that were located there, and the site really goes through from 14th to 15th, and this is Independence, as it swings around here.

From the distance, I think you very much have a sense of scale that needs to relate to the other buildings, and, as you see, the height on this model is really related to the Bureau of Printing & Engraving, from a distance, and yet as you approach it, you begin to get to the Memorial space which is contained between the side columns, which are holding up the two floors of offices and administration and archives and library, which span across from one side to the other and enable us to suspend the memorial space and ultimately the rest of the exhibitory behind it.

As you enter it -- I think you can see from these larger blow-ups and prospectus, which really are taken from the grass on the other side -- you begin to move from the city scale and monumental scale into a sense of space contained within there, so you have to picture the rendering or you really have to get your eye down to where you are looking right above the ground to see how you would feel as you come in there,

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and we are able to really keep all of the walls free of this because there are no columns in the space. We developed a very large plaza, part of which is below the Memorial Hall, which will have designs in terms of the paving and courtyard and even underneath the memorial will be a memorial space and the sculpture courtyard really takes over the whole ground. It is better than a third of the site in terms of an outdoor public memorial site.

You also enter from 14th Street, because the major car drop-off is there and the people coming from the Smithsonian and Metro and that part of the mall would have to approach from that side. I will come back and go over the plans just briefly to show you how they connect, but essentially we can come from the other side to one point in the middle, at this level here.

Once you come into the building, you can either go downstairs to a level below here, which has all of the more group functions. You have the breakout areas, the conferencing, seminar rooms for people, children or groups or people that are going to be oriented in a way to larger programs, who wanted to have a conference with related materials, and there is a very easy access to the layer below which carries that, and it also has a cafeteria and where the receiving comes in, the basic

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support for the museum itself. The level below that is parkin
If you come in and were going to the museum itself, not to the
conferencing orientation, you would move in the lobby and
probably come up to the top layers of this space, where the
exhibitory is, which can be developed in two or three levels
in the space in the rear portion of the building, and you
would probably come to the top and work your way through a
series of spaces, winding up at the second floor, and in the
Hall of Remembrance as the final path to that. You also have
at certain times access to the Hall of Remembrance from the
second floor, so that it ties sort of the museum-memorial
space together. And the fourth area -- the first being the
entry, the second being the conferencing, the third being
the exhibit memorial -- the fourth is the more private use in
terms of archival, library things, which individuals would
pursue by coming directly to either of the top two floors
which are in the structure that goes across.

If I could show you just a few of the plans. If you will, picture where it would be in the model, which will give you the same sense and not dwell on this, which you can study later.

On the 15th Street side you can enter the space, enter the memorial. There are some elevators and stairs on this

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side where you can go down or up and on the 14th Street side, where there is a drop-off for buses or cars or people walking in. You would come through a gallery between the changing exhibits, which occur on this level, which makes sort of the continuity of the interest and changing aspects of the current exhibits into the same space where you could go down or up.

If you went down, you would find yourself in the same area, but with a hall that is an auditorium, with break-outs for the class room, cafeteria, and support service.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Roughly, how many seats in the auditorium?

MR. NOTTER: It is five to seven hundred seats, and then the breakout of class rooms. If you went up, you find a very general and undefined space now, because it has not yet been designed with exhibitory, but the Memorial Hall of 10,000 square feet, which would be the focus for national competition, as Robert mentioned, or a great area here in floor space that has the height to accommodate two or three levels, with openings, which would be part of the major exhibit design, so one could go to the top of that and wind up here or one could go directly to this space.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Roughly, how many square feet in that exhibit area?

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MR. NOTTER: There is about 25,000 square feet of footprint, so in the range of 50 to 60 thousand feet, if one looks at two levels in three spaces.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: That is more exhibit space than the East Building of the National Gallery, just for reference.

MR. NOTTER: And finally, just to take one of the floors, which is still schematic, if you go all of the way up, you find archives on one side, with library and administration on the other, and with courtyards giving us potential for light down into the spaces.

In a minute we will look at some of the design issues, but at this stage we have the potential to introduce light inside and we are also looking at how we might introduce light on the sides, one or both, but probably not on either.

That seems to be the plan. This section shows you the things we talked about, the free space on the ground floor for changing the exhibit, and entry occurs, going down to an auditorium, class room, with parking below it, and if we are going up into the large volume of the space here and the administration, archives, library here.

I thought that I would like to show you some of the process we went through. If I could change this model to

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more of a sliding model to show the issue that we went through, really, to address what to do with the actual site. I think that we quickly felt that the height relationships were something that we weren't quite comfortable with. The issue of, really, placement in terms of forward and backward movement was the one thing we gave a lot of thought to, and I would like to show you the things we looked at, what our position was, so you would be sharing in the working process with us. This simply allows us to, one, to put it at the line, which is, frankly, where we started. There is a relationship. The issue that was compelling to us here was dealing with the site and, as you walk around and see it, it seems that you don't get your head into the space that seems so important to us because of either linking of the space into the courtyard, or it is a question of where things come to the ground, where the other spaces are. There were, in fact, discussions of whether the building should really pick up this line, since it seemed to us very important that the Memorial Hall be within the confines of the space and, therefore, setting back, and this seemed to us to really begin to block by the whole building the other areas, so from the pieces of what we felt to be, because we are not building a solid building down, but, rather, only trying to screen, we felt that by the time you finally got

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back into it, you had a great deal more trouble doing it since the building itself does not come into this space and the fact that at this level you seem to have taken over more than seemed appropriate. We came to the position which was being shown over on the plan, which was a center line, if you will, on here, with the memorial itself, more or less the side of the building, so that you are within the space, and at this point, for instance -- this is sort of just behind here, and yet as you come here you see the surroundings, but you get pulled into what we think is the more important outdoor space; namely, to get under this Memorial Hall and in that area, and that gives us some possibility of using this space to get up, or various kinds of ways to even come sooner to the front and try to capture the space. Instead of coming to the edge of that, one might come to the edge of this, or one could, in fact, say he would like to see the whole space out there, if something is developed, and those are still very early, but they are here in terms of what to do and what to look for.

I think that is the statement of the process of why we looked at it at that point and as to where that goes.

The next thing that you should know about is the issue of, finally, how we are doing that, and I think I could

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show you just a couple of the other pieces. While we are doing that, we are going to talk to the fact that the proposal here is not intended as white. We have discussed other colors. The small renderings have shown it in a lighter red. In terms of the color, I think it has been our feeling that it should definitely be in the redish tone, because of the history of the site, the proximity to the Auditor's complex, the part where it came from and the fact that there is the limestone on the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. We felt that it is clearly a monument memorial. It needs something stronger, in our view, than brick, strictly the way it is structured, the way it sits, so we have looked at granite. We show both here, because the same granite, it looks quite different in either the plain cut or the polished.

The proposal is, really, and we have done a study in the more polished version and we have, in fact, after looking at that and thinking about the whole thing, agreed that it should, in terms of the basic structure, be a grain cut granite, which we feel is both softer and more welcoming, and yet maybe even stronger in some ways, too, for the main part that sets above here -- that is, for all of this.

What happens here in terms of tone, of polished finish and different colors, will very much be determined

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finally by the sculpture that is a part of it and will be a part of the whole process of the competition and the toning, but it seems to us that the red color is right in terms of what we do, and then the next thing is how to get to a corner and a side and do other pieces. We did not attempt to do others, but to show you the process, which is in no way concluded.

The issue is how to get form to the shape of the columns, how to bring it to the front, to consider whether windows could occur that maximizes light, whether windows could be very minimal and just between the column forms, which seem to be very possible, because of the potential of light, what happens to the underside, as one might deal with some spacing and interaction with the columns, with the span.

This is a model to show even a very simple solution for putting windows in in a more strong way, and this is just another way. So we are not there yet, but we just wanted to talk about what will happen, because this is not solved yet on this, and we don't know whether pieces that would come down under it would do more or whether a simple piece carved up into it would do more. The same kind of thing--that would be some type of memorial thing which would happen as you cross under that space. So we see lots of possibilities, all of

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which are rich and I think we could use with the scheme we have, but it is not finally decided. But in terms of placement and form, we feel very comfortable with where it is. We really recommend that.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you very much.

Do we have any others outside the Council who would like to make any comments on this?

MS. VANSUSTEREN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Give your name so the record will show it.

MS. VANSUSTEREN: My name is Lisa Vansusteren.

I just have a few comments about the proposed building and the existing buildings and that is in contrast, really, to what was said, that this building doesn't look to me like something which is emotional, it looks like something that appeals, rather, to a person's intellect. It doesn't look like what happened. It doesn't look like six million people were murdered. It is an intellectual building, an awesome building, and I think in contrast it sort of pushes people away, whereas where the building exists is a very emotional thing, as I see it, and it really looks like what happened. Those are people. This, it looks like a building that is vulnerable, and it isn't monumental, and besides the fact is I think the existing

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structure is so much better or looks more like it should be or purports to be and I feel that as far as the other buildings which are around it are concerned, the building which exists is much more in harmony than the building which is proposed.

That is all I have to say.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you very much.

I would be interested in hearing about, because we were not party on the decision -- when we first heard about this, it was going to be an historic preservation project, to try to find adaptive reuse for existing buildings. Obviously you have studied that option quite thoroughly.

MR. ABRAMSON: We have. They were really just some outbuildings. I think one was originally a laundry, one was a stable. Over the years they became terribly deteriorated, and after much study the Council decided it was just impossible.

First we came up with a plan where we could save one building and build one new building, and that didn't turn out. We couldn't get the programs in we needed. The buildings were in such a dilapidated state. They are not very distinguished pieces of architecture. As I say, they were really just outbuildings for the Auditor's Complex, so the Council eventually unanimously decided that the only way to really accomplish their mandate from the Congress was to build a new

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building.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Anything further?

MR. NOTTER: I might say, Mr. Chairman, to the Council's credit, we spent a year programming what they wanted.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: I know your firm has a lot of experience in historic preservation projects. Were you brought aboard when that was the concept?

MR. NOTTER: When it was the concept,we had done the work on the Auditor's Building and we knew the buildings and were familiar with them and then we spent a whole year developing a program that they wanted, and then showing how that program could fit within those existing buildings. The fact was that it could not fit within the existing buildings. It would have required a substantial part of the program to be located in other places or areas, and even then we were going one more level down than we were proposing here, which we had problems with the water table, so when they looked at the whole thing, as Mr. Abramson said, and they looked at the program they wanted to do at the site they had and it could not be accommodated, and the whole effort has been to try to accommodate it, and the completed plans we had showed what did go on and showed what did not go, and they made the decision they really wanted to put their whole facility in one

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place. As it is, the multilevel facility we talked about, the outreach, the people involved, the archival, it becomes a symbol of what happened, and that we could not accommodate in this building.

MR. ABRAMSON: I might say this entire matter was presented to the Historic Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and they agreed we should tear the buildings down and put up a new building.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Any other comments?

Yes.

MS. LINDEN: My name is Geraldine Linden. In essence, I would like to second Ms. Vansusteren's remarks. I will come right out and say it: I have a feeling, in spite of the fact you have spent a year considering it, I think,the public and Fine Arts Commission, and you have had the opportunity to have weighed the decision to either repeat the park or keep the building that is currently there, which I well understood, and there was total authority, when the Council accepted the property, that they agreed it would reflect the event, that it would depict the events, the occurrence that had taken place, and it strikes me this is sort of a bait and switch. I'm sorry. But you got all of the other ideas for all of the other programs and all of the

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other purposes after or before you accepted the property. I don't know -- maybe you just got involved. I see no reason why they can't be divided up and have a museum, which I think is the most telling memorial you could have. I really don't see the need -- living memorials I know are getting to be the thing. The city has a lot of sort of anticeptic, but dead space, in a way -- in more ways than one, I guess you might say.

I hear a lot of tourists at times that say, oh, my gosh, more memorials. It is almost like an ancient city that we are getting to be, and what you need are things that tie in the people, but anyway I think the best memorial that possibly could be for this very worthy cause is a living one and a museum. I think your other purposes of the educational and the library and all of these other facilities are worthy, but I see no reason why they couldn't be somewhere else -- no reason at all. In fact, it might be more accessible somewhere else. The tourists, who are probably the ones to most benefit by the museum, are probably not likely to be the ones who would be doing the studying or the classwork, so that could well be farther in town or a more accessible location.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you very much.

MS. LINDEN: I am not really finished. I have to

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just collect my thoughts. They don't always stay with me all of the time. However, that is the essence of it.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: If you would like to submit any further thoughts for the record, they will be incorporated.

MS. LINDEN: Okay, I will do that, because several thoughts crossed my mind in considering what has been said and what hasn't been said.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you very much.

Any other comments that do not repeat anything that has already been presented? Our ground rule is, because of time strictures, we cannot accept any testimony which simply repeats points that have been made, but if there are any new points, I would be happy to keep the floor open.

Well, I would like to ask my fellow Commission members for their views. Alan, do you have any reaction?

MR. NOVAK: I have a lot of sympathy for Mr. Notter, who has been before us many times, and I think all of us admire his work. It is quite a challenge to deal with the subject matter. We have had experience, in the last few years, with the Vietnam Memorial, of a subject matter so monumental that it inevitably created controversy by people with strong feelings about the subject and personal involvement of one sort or

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another. It is at an early stage in design, so there is still a lot of opportunity to deal with it. I personally don't feel that we need to submit one way or another to the existing structure. I think that is a judgment of the Memorial Committee in terms of their needs, and the architect, in terms of its work, that you must choose between.

I do have just a personal reaction to the sense of bulk, that that somehow doesn't relate to the delicacy that deals with the subject matter, that that somehow is inapposite or inappropriate for the statement to be so apparently massive. It speaks more of muscle than of soul, and, obviously, the sensivities here are all directed toward the human soul. It isn't fair to compare all memorials with the Vietnam Memorial, but we did learn from that that simplicity and delicacy are provocative, and it is something that the average person can relate very well with. Obviously this is one of the goals of the Committee, to have a memorial that one can relate to.

I assume that the Hall of Remembrance is intended to be the place, and that national competition will enable you to have those criteria in the monument, in its approach and in the selection of art, but at least just in terms of where we are now and the setting where we are, it appears to me, at least, that if one were to begin to address it -- the architect

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has to do that -- my recommendation would be to seek to solve the bulk and to reach for elements in the exterior that would bring you away from muscle and massiveness, more towards delicacy.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Sondra.

MS. MYERS: I agree. I seem to be looking for something more evocative in emotion, and I would strive for that direction as you review the design. I think it asks for that.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Ed.

MR. STONE: Carter, first of all I think Mr. Notter's original idea of having a facade echo the adjacent facade would help me from a purely design point of view.

I share some of the things that both Sondra and Alan said. I think if you think of the great memorials, this one you really have the potential for a real sense of foreboding, almost so severe that it may not welcome you with much open arms. That is a concern I have. There are no visible windows, for example. It is a very powerful statement and maybe a marvelous statement. That is a reservation I would have, I have to confess. At the same time, you are dealing in such a sculptural form that I worry about the sculpture, the bar relief, whether that is ever going to be significant enough, and can you make sure it is going to be a great piece of sculpture

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If it is secondrate, you have gone to a lot of work and it may not be successful. All of these are concerns.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Presumably the sculpture, after that is hit upon, will come before this Commission as part of the exterior of the building.

MR. ABRAMSON: Right. We intend to have a group of judges of international acclaim and the final designs will be submitted to the Fine Arts Commission, but I might say that all of these comments have been considered by the Council and this is a powerful statement. Naturally a lot will depend upon what the sculpture looks like, I agree, but we are dealing with a very powerful subject, a very strong subject. It has never been dealt with before. And after many trials, the Council really felt this required a very strong, powerful portrayal to hit the conscience of the visitor, that this is not the ordinary building.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Rick.

MR. HART: I am just agreeing with everything that has been said, especially as to the setback. When I saw that setback, it looked right. And I would only add, speaking as an artist, that some of the severity and massiveness that seems to be felt by everybody could be offset by a lot of thought on the decorative, whether it be simple decoration or

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a sculpture, but let that not come as an end-, let that be very strong as we proceed.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you. I must say I concur. We have a context here that has a certain scale to it when you look at the fenestration at the top of that building, and even at the rhythm of the columns and the scale and the height and diameter of the columns, and you want to end up with an urban statement that doesn't seem to be overshadowing its neighbor's facade. I think the first step would be to find a design solution that would respect the urban design parameter of that line, which seems very logical, and which I think gives you the opportunity, then, to have the open space, which can have sunlight playing on it and bouncing back up into the travated space there, and there may be ways -- I know that the vertical dimension is often very decisive and in models and even renderings one loses sight how extraordinary anything over about six foot one and a half seems, because that is the frame of our own immediate environment, and, therefore, a wall that could help cut the space and prevent it leaking over into the parking ramp and service ramp. Also, a landscape treatment could be worked out beautifully, it seems to me.

I have a couple questions. A garden element was

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mentioned. Do you have designs for that?

MR. ABRAMSON: In this plaza we have a memorial garden. There are several plans for the memorial garden. One is a wall that would be supported by children. There were one million children burned up in the holocaust, so it would be a memorial garden with a wall of children's designs, and things like that.

Naturally this entire plaza would be landscaped and would have works or art, and it would have various walls. We haven't really designed that.

MR. NOVAK: Carter, apropos of that, I think what the sense of the Commission is we should look again at moving back to what is the line of the building. That would create a large open plaza area. You would have to deal with a linkage problem, but if we are talking about a memorial garden, it may be the sense that some of us have about it not being too inviting or too massive could be dealt with by making that garden more of an independent and important part of the memorial and the open area, which would be larger and which would bring people in, and then behind that would be, in effect, the facilities which also has the Hall of Remembrance. That may be a direction. I would certainly test it myself.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: I think, in general, the effort

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should be in finding scale-giving devices wherever you can.

I was interested in some of the study models. For instance, there is a ribbing at the corner of the columns which helps. The Greeks learned that the hard way, that fluting helps and brings shadow lines in and helps, I think, even the column itself. You might mark one up to get a real sense of that. That juggernaut quality comes from the extraordinary dimension of the columns, and if they could be slimmed up, it would certainly be more in vocabulary of the City.

The question of fenestration is crucial to this, and, again, if you can respect the plane of the wall, rather than have these protuberances, you are calming the design a little bit and helping with the scale, and I think if the fenestration line can go through the column, then you will help the height of the column problem. So I see that as one of the solutions you have been studying. And, also, on this model, by having the columns spring from some kind of podium, it also begins to get more into the vocabulary of columns in Washington, in general, so you don't have this extraordinary sense of it towering over you.

On the color and finish, I must say I think that idea of a rough finish is a wonderfully textured way of treating it and that it could be very prissy to get it all shined up

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like a plastic shoeshine." So I think that indicates a very thoughtful direction, and I certainly concur, and I have not had a chance to check with my fellow Commissioners, in not having it bathroom white, but having it a warm color is going to be an enormous help in terms of the context of the brick and, in a sense, inviting people to come and see it and not scare them away. But, you know, the subject itself is scary, but you have to go more than half way to find something of interest.

MS. MYERS: Otherwise you are memoralizing the perpetrators, rather than the victims. I know it is a very tough subject, but what is the goal? It is to memorialize the victims and teach us lessons about that, rather than memorialize the perpetrators.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: I think that is probably all of the comments we can generate at the moment. My sympathy goes to the architect. I know that having 65 clients is not the easiest job in the world, but you have a wonderful chairman here and a sensitive person who, I think, wants this to come out and be something that is embraced by the American public, generally, and maybe we can help in that process. I realize you are under a time gun, and this is usually very deleterious to excellence at any point. I mean this is going to be here for

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all times -- in fact, hundreds of years -- and I think a few months here and there should be not sacrificed if we can strive to get the very best possible solution.

All right, thank you very much.

There is an ancillary submission, the renevation of the Auditors Building next door, which is being submitted by GSA.

MR. NOTTER: May I suggest, Mr. Chairman, we leave the rough model there and maybe during the break you might even want to get very close to it.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: That's right. One thing we should probably say for the record is because of the way the model has been set up, because of the other facade, the space building and the other facade is virtually as important and may be used ultimately by more people, but from the peaks I have had at it, it seems to conform to the street lines and the drive-in areas. I know we have the one rendering there.

Okay, 15th and Independence, the Auditors Building.

MR. CARSON: Mr. Chairman, the second item on the agenda is the Main Auditors Building, which was here before you for renovation and restoration work. The Auditors Building is on Independence Avenue, between 14th and 15th Streets, and can be seen on the Molocause Memorial model to the left.

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EXHIBIT E

May 24, 1985

Dear Mr. Huber:

During its 15 May 1985 meeting the Commission was pleased to meet with your staff project officer, Donald Chapman, concerning renovations to the historic Main Auditors Building on Independence Avenue between 14th and 15th Streets, Southwest. This agency has no objection to the Mall entrance proposed for "Building Number 3" nor to the design of the landscaped walk separating it from the main structure. We commend GSA for its effort toward restoring as much of the exterior fabric of the structure as possible, especially the belvedere capping the 14th Street turret.

Sincerely,

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Mr. Walter E. Huber, Director
Design and Construction Division (WPC)
General Services Administration
7th & D Streets, S.W. - Room 2002
Washington, D.C. 20407

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EXHIBIT F

May 24, 1985

Dear Mayor Barry:

As a part of our review of the Rosewood Hotel project at our meeting on May 15, the Commission was briefed by Park Service officials on the status of the transfer of lands for the Georgetown Waterfront Park. We were encouraged to learn that the D.C. Council now has such a proposal before it, and that action is expected sometime early this summer.

What concerns the Commission, however, is the fact that there is no clear timetable for transferring the second parcel of land west of 33rd Street between Key Bridge which is to serve as a staging area for the reconstruction of the bridge and Whitehurst Freeway, and as a location for certain other city operations until such time as they can be placed elsewhere. Obviously such an open-ended condition raises the possibility of an extended delay in plans to convert this land to a major waterfront park.

Because of this uncertainty, the Commission declined to act on the Rosewood Hotel project pending a fuller exploration of ways in which the public can have complete assurance that the park which has been the subject of repeated promises can in fact become a reality. One way of ensuring this would be to include in the resolution now before the council a condition that would definitely transfer the remaining parcel of land within, say, a five-year time limit. Otherwise a protracted delay in the park construction looms as a very likely possibility.

The Commission asked the developers of the Rosewood Hotel and the Park Service to work with your administration toward including such a provision in the legislation before the Commission's next meeting on June 28.

At that time, we will be deciding on the final permit application for the hotel and office complex, and it would be of great benefit to the Commission in these deliberations to have a clearer understanding of when the transfer of lands can be assured.

Sincerely,

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

The Honorable
Marion S. Barry, Jr.
Mayor of the District of Columbia
District Building, Suite 520
1350 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20004

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EXHIBIT F-1

May 24, 1985

Dear Jack:

I thought you ought to have a copy of our letter to the Mayor about the problem we have with the Georgetown waterfront land transfer. Unless we can get a definite timetable for assuming title to the second parcel of land west of 33rd Street, I do not think any of us should realistically expect it to happen. The city feels it holds the trump card, and it's going to use it for what could in the future be some very difficult bargaining on the city-use of federal park lands.

I hope you can do whatever is possible in the next few weeks to see if the legislation now before the Council can be amended to include a five year time limit on the parcel number two transfer.

As you know, we declined to approve the Rosewood Hotel at our meeting on 15 May. It's now scheduled for 28 June. We did this with the fervent hope that this time period might provide the opportunity to effect a change in the legislation.

Without more assurance than we now have, the Commission will be very reluctant to give any kind of go-ahead on the Rosewood project.

Sincerely,

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Enclosure

Mr. Manus J. Fish
Director
National Park Service
National Capital Parks
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W. - Room 336
Washington, D.C. 20242

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EXHIBIT F-2

May 24, 1985

Dear Councilman Wilson:

The Commission was encouraged to learn at its last meeting that the Council will soon be acting on legislation transferring District land on the Georgetown waterfront to the National Park Service.

While this is good news, we are troubled by the loophole in the transfer of the second parcel west of 33rd Street. There is no timetable, and the wording of the legislation is such that there could be an indefinite delay in going ahead with development of the Park.

We are aware of the reasons put forward for the delay; that this land is needed for staging of materials and equipment during the reconstruction of Key Bridge and the Whitehurst Freeway, and for continued other city uses in the event a new location for them cannot be found. However, it would still be possible to put a definite time limit on the transfer, and in the event the city had some compelling reason for an extension of use such as described in the legislation, there could be an agreement between the Park Service and the District to continue it on an interim basis following the transfer of the land.

Our concern, quite obviously, is that there will be enormous pressure from commercial developers to find other than park uses for the land, and that it may never be transferred. Given the current published comments from the developers of the Williamsburg venture, (copy attached) I do not believe our concerns are exaggerated.

We hope to have a staff member of the Commission testify at your hearing on June 4, but in the event that is not possible, we would appreciate it if this letter could be circulated to the other members of the Committee and also made a part of the record.

Sincerely,

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Attachment

The Honorable
John A. Wilson, Councilman
District Building
1350 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

ismissed as director of the Department of dministrative Services,this newsletter was ble to obtain documents about this matter rom the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) nder a Freedom of Information action.

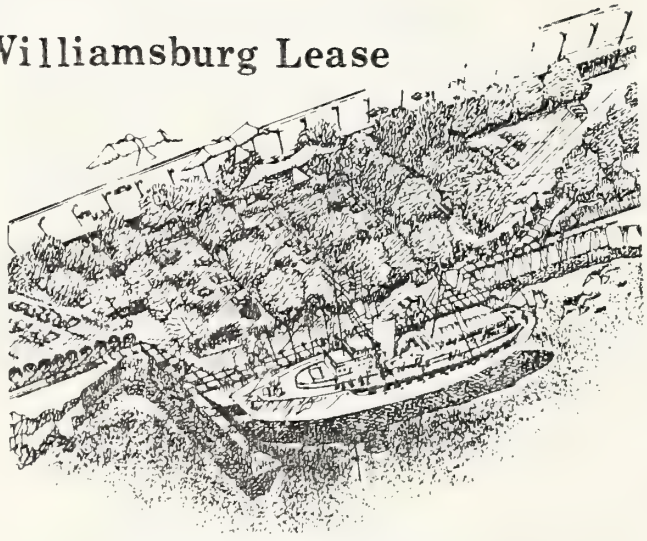
The lease currently in effect with illiamsburg,Inc.,was signed in October 981.It's for 20 years with a starting annual ent of $37,500 plus two per cent of any evenues over $500,000.It provides for rent ncreases every five years based on fair arket value.

Based on Clyde's own estimate of $12 illion in restaurant sales and $1.1 million n parking fees,the current agreement would ield a first year rent of about $250,000.To e sure,this lease also provides that most improvements by the tenant to the land could be offset against rent. In effect,this means the existing lease would yield little or no rent to the City even if the Williamsburg had been operating.

The Feds have a veto

At any rate,the status of the lease is murky because, apparently, no rent has been paid to the City since the lease went into effect.Also,the FHWA ,which paid for the waterfront land,disapproved of the current lease in 1982 because the 20-year term,it felt,was too long and rent credits for improvements were unacceptable.Until it is repaid the $11 million spent for the land in the 60s and 70s,FHWA has a virtual veto on use of this land.

Clyde's on their Controversial Williamsburg Lease



Q:You feel reports were unfair that the ity would get little from the $24,000-year lease your company has proposed?

L: Yes.The lease we proposed is a fabulous deal for the city.Here they were giving up land for a park that would bring them no revenues.The Williamsburg,a boat-restaurant will create 350 jobs and bring in $1.7 million in tax revenues the first year of operation, and something like $60 million--$125 million if you index for inflation-- over the 35 year span of the lease.So to say the city is giving away this land and getting nothing in return is absolutely false.

Q:But the ship,not the parking lot will generate city revenues.Why should three-acres of a 9-acre national park be given over to private parking to serve a restaurant?

L:Without parking the restaurant won't work.Its the merchadising tool to make it go and will itself generate $200,000 in annual tax revenues.The parking is absolutely necessary.But most importantly we are talking about parking on several acres under the park--not three acres of the park.

Q: But that's is recent concession to opposition to the car park,isn't it?

A:The previous owners of Williamsburg,Inc. did have an agreement with the city to put 200 parking places above ground.That made a lot of people--including CAG--unhappy.So we have offered to put ,at least,200 places underground.This will cost us about $3 million--about 30 per cent of the project's entire cost.

Q: But John Touchstone,head of the D.C. Department of Public Works still talks a "limited " amount of surface parking on that parkland.

L:We need a minimum of 300 parking places for the restaurant.But to make an underground parking lot economically feasible,we need 400 spaces.But to do that will require getting more land from the Park Service.

Q:The Park Service asked that there be five feet of earth on top of the garage to support tree growth,right?

L: Yes.But the Park Service estimates that it would cost $12 million for a garage able to support that amount of earth. Our plan would cost $3 million,provide one to two feet of earth in the grassy areas and unlimited depth

those areas where the Park Service shows rge trees.

Q:There would be mounds where the trees ll be?

L: Yes.

Q:What will it cost in total to bring the lliamsburg to Georgetown?

L: White Elephant,a Texas salvage rm,estimates it will cost $3.5 million to ke the ship seaworthy;another $4 million or to convert it into a restaurant.That's out $8 million-- not including the $3 llion parking lot.

"Itwill be a Washington Landmark"

Q: Can you make it pay?

L: Yes.It will be a Washington landmark.But he sheer cost of the project necessitates hat it m be a 500 seat restaurant.A 200-seat estaurant would not be economically easible.Nor would a restaurant without arking.We need a minimum of 300 parking spaces for the restaurant.

Q: Five hundred people are a lot for a 435 -foot ship with a beam of only 36 feet.Will it e primarily a bar operation?

L: No. We expect to get over 70 per cent of ur sales from food.It will be an upscale eafood restaurant: luncheons,$7-8; dinner ntrees, $14-16.

Q: Will it operate around the clock ?Any usic?

L:Breakfast,lunch,dinner and after heatre.Any music would be the piano/bass ariety.

Q: When did you get into this venture?

L:About six months or so ago.Actually we re the contract purchasers--that is,have an ption to buy the Williamsburg.We become wners if and when all necessary permits are in hand and the lease with the city is signed.

Q: So Richard McCooey ,Stuart Long and Willem Polak still legally own the Williamsburg ?

L:Yes.

Q: What's the status of the company's existing lease on this land?

L:It sounds silly,but I honestly don't know.Clyde's doesn't have any signed lease with the City.

Q:In 1981 didn't the Williamsburg owners entered into two "interim" leases with the city?

L: I don't know.

Q: Do you know the Federal Highway Administration rejected those leases in 1982?They wouldn't approve a 20-year lease of the land and didn't like the idea of a parking lot there.What happened after that?

"A lot of things were not represented as they actually were"

I don't know.But a lot of things were not represented to us as they actually were.

Q: Are you sorry you ever got into this thing?

L:It has been difficult and frustrating dealing with so many people.The City,Park Service,Corps of Engineers,CAG,ANC.But we think of this as an exciting project. The Williamsburg was Truman's presidential yacht.Georgetown began as a tobacco port.So a ship like ours has a right to be there.No,I'm not sorry.

(Editor's Note: The fate of the Williamsburg is still not certain,according to infonmed city officials.Neither the rent nor parking issues have been resolved,they say.The nasty Gutierrez investigation is another cloud over any near-term solution.In fact,Mayor Barry recently wrote Senator Arlen Specter that,as to a conclusion of the Williamsburg negotiations,"after 10 years of proposals and negotiations,however,I would be hard pressed predict the timing of such an outcome". The

Our Parks Need Your Care

Anyone interested enough to inspect Rose or Volta playgrounds--or even the Jelleff boys and girls club--can see the need for residents' support.The grounds and buildings are seriously deteriorated.More children's equipment is needed and what's there needs maintenance.The tennis courts need resurfacing.Dog droppings are so thick in the grass,young baseball players don't want to play outfield.A member of the Mayor's budget adviosry committee tells CAG if G'town--the ANC,CAG,etc.-- will put up some money,the City will match it.We must draw up a priority list first.Rose,VOlta and Jelleff all seek money to help expand their programs and equipment. In Jelleff's case support can help stave off its sale to developers.

For information,call Betty Philips at CAG,337-7313.On Jelleff,which has a gym,pool,athletic field,and organized classes for children in sports,arts and craft,call Tamara Macon,the club secretary,462-1317

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EXHIBIT F-3

May 24, 1985

Dear Ms. Thompson:

Enclosed is a copy of our letter to Mayor Barry relative to the status of the Rosewood Hotel and office complex.

Although we had a complete set of working drawings submitted for our review, the application was for conceptual approval due to the fact that certain technical requirements had not yet been completed by others in the review and approval process.

We have scheduled our final review at the Commission's next meeting on June 28. The developer has been requested to file another application for actual construction permit. I am returning application (O.C. 85-148), considered at our May 15 meeting, with the letter to the Mayor and this letter constituting our official report of Commission action. However, the Commission will hold the set of working drawings currently on file so no further material other than the application forms need be submitted for consideration at our June meeting.

Sincerely,

Charles H. Atherton for

Charles H. Atherton
Secretary

Enclosure

Ms. Carol B. Thompson
Director
Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs
614 H Street, N.W. - Room 307
Washington, D.C. 20001

United States Department of the Interior

EXHIBIT F-4

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
1100 OHIO DRIVE, S. W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242

RECEIVED
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS
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L30(NCR-LUCE)

4 APR 1985

Mr. J. Carter Brown
Chairman, Commission of
Fine Arts
708 Jackson Place, NW.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Mr. Brown: Carter

This is in response to your March 5 letter concerning the Commission's approval of the landscape plans for the Rosewood Hotel and the contingency that final approval would be withheld until evidence of binding agreement between the National Park Service and the District Government transferring all the land between 31st Street and Key Bridge, K Street and the Potomac River to the National Park Service.

We are enclosing the agreement which we signed with the Mayor on October 17, 1984, which we view as a binding agreement. This agreement has set in motion the process of creation of a park by the National Park Service.

We have been planning for the Waterfront Park throughout the winter and will be presenting our draft plan to the Commission on April 10. We will also be presenting detailed plans for Phase I of the park from 31st Street to Wisconsin Avenue. We are prepared to proceed with construction of that park this spring using the $1 million contribution by the Washington Harbour Associates.

We are also enclosing a copy of our letter transmitting the executed transfer of jurisdiction plats to the District of Columbia. The District will be processing these plats through the National Capital Planning Commission and the City Council and we are hopeful that this could be accomplished by June 1.

I trust that this is responsive to the Commission's desire for assurance that the transfer will indeed take place. We thank you for your continuing support and will keep you informed of our progress toward achieving the common goal of a fine park along this important stretch to the Potomac River and Rock Creek.

Sincerely,

Jack Fish

Regional Director, National Capital Region

Enclosures

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
415 12TH STREET, N. W.
ROOM 508
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

FFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

OCT 19 1984

Mr. Manus J. Fish
Regional Director
National Park Service
1100 Ohio Drive
Washington, D.C. 22042

Dear Mr. Fish:

Enclosed is a fully executed original of the agreement reached between the District of Columbia and the National Park Service, relating to the transfer of jurisdiction over the Georgetown Waterfront Park.

We thank you for your help and that of your staff, in the complex negotiations leading to this agreement.

Sincerely,

John E. Touchstone
Director

Enclosures

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
RELATING TO THE TRANSFER OF JURISDICTION OVER
GEORGETOWN WATERFRONT PARK
FROM THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
TO THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

This **MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT**, executed October 17, 1984, is entered into by the National Park Service (NPS) and the District of Columbia (the District).

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, On August 3rd, 1984, the National Capital Planning Commission established the boundaries of the Georgetown Waterfront Park as a part of the park, parkway and playground system of the National Capital, pursuant to the Act of June 6, 1924, 43 Stat. 463, as amended. The area known as Georgetown Waterfront Park (the Park) is located on the Potomac River side of K Street, N.W., between a point west of Francis Scott Key Bridge and 31st Street, N.W.;

WHEREAS, The District intends to transfer jurisdiction over properties which form part of an area designated as the Georgetown Waterfront Park, as described on Surveyor's Plat Number S.O. 84-230;

WHEREAS, the NPS intends to use the transfered property for public park purposes;

NOW THEREFORE, the parties, for the reasons previously set forth, agree as follows:

1. The District shall submit a request to the Council of the District of Columbia to transfer jurisdiction over District-controlled parcels in Georgetown Waterfront Park (the Park). The transfer shall be staged such that the properties between the east boundary of Square 1176, lot 802 and the west curb of 31st Street N.W., shall be transferred immediately; and the remaining such properties west of Square 1176, lot 801, shall be transferred to NPS when such parcels are no longer needed for purposes of Whitehurst Freeway and Key Bridge reconstruction and for public works facilities as described in paragraph 2 below.

2. The parties shall cooperate in finding suitable relocation sites in Ward 3 for the D.C. Department of Public Works' solid waste and leaf collection and snow and ice removal facilities which currently occupy portions of the Park area. The NPS will allow the facilities to remain until a suitable relocation site for those facilities, which meets the operational needs of the District, is found. If such a site is not found by March 31, 1985, the facilities temporarily shall be consolidated on the remaining District parcels, west of Square 1176, lot 801 until permanently relocated.

3. The District shall seek the approval of the Federal Highway Administration to transfer to the NPS jurisdiction of Park property acquired by the District for highway purposes so that the NPS may develop said property for public park purposes. The parties agree that they will not take any action which would require the District to make a credit to federal funds for the disposition of the property. 23 CFR §480, 43 Fed. Reg. 54074 (1980).

4. The NPS shall accept from the District the transfer of jurisdiction over Park property and will use the property solely for development of a public park.

5. A portion of the Park property shall be made available for work and storage areas during the reconstruction of Whitehurst Freeway under a permit from the NPS.

6. Perpetual maintenance easements for both the Whitehurst Freeway and the Key Bridge and for the Potomac Interceptor Sewer shall be executed by the parties.

7. The NPS shall assist in the relocation of the bridge maintenance operation by issuing twenty-five (25) year renewable permits to the District for the use and development of property and improvements under the west end of the northbound 11th Street Bridge within Square S-1001, lot 802, and unassessed land situated between O Street, S.E. and the

Anacostia River, as shown in Book 162, Page 31, in the Office of the Surveyor of the District.

8. After the transfer of jurisdiction over the Park, the NPS shall begin a public planning process for the development of the Park. The NPS shall involve the District and representatives of the general citizenry in the planning process. The plans shall be submitted to the National Capital Planning Commission and the Commission on Fine Arts for approval.

9. The NPS shall seek, subject to relocation of District facilities as detailed in paragraph 2 above, the necessary funds for planning, development, and operation of the Park and shall provide public access to the site and certain initial improvements to the site, such as grass, trees, and benches, during the spring of 1985.

10. The NPS shall accept all assignments of leaseholds currently on the Park property and shall seek to ensure that revenue generated by those leaseholds shall be deposited in a special fund for development of the Park.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this memorandum of understanding as of the date above first written. The parties intend that the provisions contained in this memorandum represent a consensus for action which will require further future written agreement(s) to be executed by the parties.

Marion S. Barry, Mayor
District of Columbia

Manus J. Fish, Jr., Regional Director,
National Park Service

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
1100 OHIO DRIVE, S. W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242

L30(NCR-LUCE)

21 MAR 1985

Mr. Horace G. Jones, P.E.
District of Columbia Department
of Public Works
613 G Street, NW.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear Mr. Jones:

We are enclosing two executed Transfer of Jurisdiction Plats, S.O. 84-230, transferring lands from the District of Columbia to the National Park Service for Georgetown Waterfront Park. The plats cover the area between the east boundary of Lot 802 in Square 1176, and the west boundary of Lot 805 in Square 1179. The National Park Service concurs in the District of Columbia reserving an easement for highway-related construction and maintenance purposes over the area as indicated on the plats. Also, the District of Columbia reserves an easement over the area as shown on the plats for the operation, maintenance, and replacement, if necessary, of sewers. No modification of existing grades or construction shall be undertaken in the said area without prior approval of the District of Columbia Department of Public Works.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved May 20, 1932, (47 Stat. 161); Section 8-111 of the D.C. Code and the recommendations of the National Capital Planning Commission, the National Park Service hereby accepts jurisdiction from the District of Columbia Government over the areas set forth on the two plats.

After the transfer has been recommended by the National Capital Planning Commission and approved by the District of Columbia Council, please provide this office with two copies of the recorded plats.

We are currently working with the Potomac Electric Power Company regarding the continued use of these facilities within the areas to be transferred.

Sincerely,

Manus J. Fish Jr.

Regional Director, National Capital Region

Enclosures

OG 85-148

ROSEWOOD

HOTELS, INC.

EXHIBIT F-5

May 7, 1985

RECEIVED
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

MAY 9 1985

Mr. J. Carter Brown
Chairman
The Commission of Fine Arts
708 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Mr. Brown:

On May 15, we will be presenting the working drawings for the Rosewood Hotel and Office Building project to you and the other members of The Commission of Fine Arts in order to obtain final approval.

As you will recall, on June 28, 1984, The Commission of Fine Arts approved the design plans for the Rosewood Hotel and Office Building. Following that meeting, on July 3, the Secretary of the Commission, Mr. Charles Atherton, wrote to the District of Columbia to give notice of the design approval. Mr. Atherton's letter set forth certain conditions for final approval, as follows:

> "Final approval will be contingent on further review of design details, and the establishment of binding agreements between the National Park Service, the developer and the District of Columbia for certain exchanges of lands, easements and services, including a donation of funds by the developer, the transfer of land west of 31st Street for park purposes, and public access to the waterfront."

This letter addresses the points raised in Mr. Atherton's letter and advises you and the other members of the Commission how the conditions have been satisfied by Rosewood and Washington Harbour Associates. An itemized listing of the conditions and our comments on each follows.

1. Further review of design details.

   At its meeting on February 19, 1985, the Commission reviewed further design developments for the Rosewood Hotel and Office Building. It had no objection to the designs presented, including landscape plans for the areas next to Rock Creek and the Potomac River and the revised design for the north elevation of the office building facing K Street. Working drawings consistent with the design previously approved will be presented on May 15.

Rosewood Hotels, Inc.
4950 Thanksgiving Tower
Dallas, Texas 75201
Telephone (214) 922-8088

2. Establishment of binding agreements between the National Park Service, the developer and the District of Columbia:

a. Certain exchanges of lands, easements and services.

On January 7, 1985, the National Park Service and Washington Harbour Associates executed a deed, a copy of which is attached. This deed provides for the exchange of interests in land between the National Park Service and Washington Harbour Associates and the establishment of scenic and public access easements, which will create view corridors and ensure perpetual public access to the waterfront. In addition, the deed provides for landscape improvements to and perpetual maintenance of public property, stabilization of the banks of Rock Creek and certain other public amenities.

b. Donation of funds by the developer.

On January 7, 1985, the National Park Service and Washington Harbour Associates signed an Escrow Agreement, a copy of which is attached. The Escrow Agreement provides that the deed described above will be held in escrow until certain conditions have been satisfied. The first of those conditions is "Receipt of Notice from Washington Harbour Associates and the United States of America that mutually satisfactory arrangements have been made whereby Washington Harbour Associates provides One Million Dollars ($1,000,000.00) for the construction of a park below K Street between 31st Street and Wisconsin Avenue." In short, the exchange of interests in land cannot be effective and thus the Rosewood Hotel and Office Building cannot be built, until this condition of the Escrow Agreement has been satisfied.

Washington Harbour Associates has arranged to begin development of the park between 31st Street and Wisconsin Avenue before the formal jurisdiction transfer takes place. Demolition of existing structures and site preparation funded by a portion of the $1,000,000.00 are scheduled to begin momentarily. Construction to be funded with the balance of the $1,000,000.00 should be completed in three to four months.

c. Transfer of land west of 31st Street for park purposes.

This transfer of land is outside of Rosewood's and Washington Harbour's jurisdiction, and we have no authority to enter into an agreement or to act in an official capacity in this regard. We have, however, assumed the role of advocate for the creation of the waterfront park. We are as eager to see the transfer effected as you, and we have been following this issue on a day-by-day basis.

As you know, on October 17, 1984, Mayor Marion S. Barry and Manus J. Fish, Jr., Regional Director of the National Park Service, entered into a Memorandum of Agreement to provide for the transfer of jurisdiction of District-controlled parcels in Georgetown Waterfront Park to the National Park Service.

Subsequently, the National Park Service received approval from the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission and support from the Advisory Neighborhood Commission 2E and the Citizens Association of Georgetown for its draft plan for the Waterfront Park. In addition, the National Park Service executed and transmitted to the District of Columbia plats for the transfer of jurisdiction.

We are now waiting for the District of Columbia to move ahead with the transfer. Yesterday I was pleased to learn that enabling legislation was introduced at the D. C. City Council on May 3 and referred to the Committee of the Whole. I hope that the Council will proceed expeditiously with wholehearted support for this legislation.

d. Public access to the waterfront.

The deed executed by the National Park Service and Washington Harbour Associates provides for perpetual public access along both the Potomac River and Rock Creek shorelines of Washington Harbour Phase I and Phase II and for perpetual maintenance at private expense.

Over the past few months, Rosewood and Washington Harbour Associates have made every effort to ensure satisfaction of these conditions, and I trust your concerns have been met.

I look forward to the opportunity to present our working drawings at the Commission's May 15 meeting and to answer any questions you may have.

Sincerely,

Robert D. Zimmer
President

RDZ/fz
Enclosures

Copy to: Mr. Thomas Regan, Washington Harbour Associates
Mr. Manus J. Fish, National Park Service

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

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708 JACKSON PLACE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

202-566-1066

EXHIBIT G

May 24, 1985

Dear Mr. Graham:

At its meeting on May 15, 1985, the Commission of Fine Arts reviewed an application to permit a grade level installation of two dish-antennas to provide satellite television reception for an apartment complex located next to the waterfront park at 1425 4th Street, S.W., (S.L. 85-48).

The Commission disapproved this application because the appearance of the antennas mounted in such close proximity to the National Park Service property would detract from the park-like character and the quality of the surrounding public landscape and scenic views. Any fencing devices that might be incorporated to enclose the antennas would further detract from the appearance of the park.

It was also noted that the proposed installation is directly in front of a number of two-story townhouses, and the views of the waterfront from these townhouses would be adversely affected.

It should be noted that in addition to the drawings and photographs submitted with the antenna application, testimony was heard in opposition to the proposal by representatives of the National Park Service and the owners of the low rise townhouses.

The Commission recommends that a location on the rooftop of one of the high rise buildings be studied as a site for the antenna installation. If possible the antennas should be mounted back from the edge of the roof and as close to existing rooftop penthouses as possible.

The staff of the Commission is available to meet with the applicants and give assistance in studying other antenna locations.

Sincerely,

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Mr. Lenwood Graham
Chief, Permit Information
D.C. Permits Branch
614 H Street, N.W. - Room 205
Washington, D.C. 20001

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

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708 JACKSON PLACE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

202-566-1066

EXHIBIT H

May 24, 1985

Dear Mr. Cohen:

It was a pleasure to meet with Mr. Burch, Ms. Robinson, and Mr. Groat on 15 May 1985 to discuss proposed alterations to Key Bridge. In general, we are pleased with the plans for repair and refurbishment of the bridge, and to see the care which this landmark structure is being given.

The Commission has no objection to removal of the 1950's railings and lights, which detract from the original bridge design. Our approval comes with provisos that some additional study be given to the undersides of the new cantilever areas and the spacing of the new lamp standards. We look forward to discussing these revisions with you.

The additional cantilever will alter the appearance of the bridge with new shadow and reflection lines. This requires careful attention to the detailing and materials on the underside of the cantilevers. We would like to see the details developed so as to include architectural articulation, such as coffers, and/or brackets, to break the plane of the undersurface of the walks. This we feel will make the new work blend rather than contrast with the bridge, and avoid the potential harshness which would be out of character with the original design.

The proposal to use Washington Globe lights standards as a practical way of replicating the original type of bridge lighting is an appropriate approach. We recommend carrying this one step further and having the same pattern which was originally on the bridge - a pair of standards over each pier with four evenly spaced standards between the piers. This will make a much more attractive and practical lighting pattern when crossing or viewing the bridge, and reinforce the original design concept. We hope that the light source will be in the warm color range characteristic of incandescent lighting.

Sincerely,

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Mr. Wallace Cohen, Chief
Public Space Policy Division
415 12th Street, N.W.
Room 519
Washington, D.C. 20004

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

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708 JACKSON PLACE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

202-566-1066

EXHIBIT I

May 24, 1985

Dear Colonel Alba:

During its 15 May 1985 meeting, the Commission was pleased to meet with you, Colonel Hickman and the project manager for Ellerbe Associates, Scott Berry, to discuss the new Master Plan and revised studies of the proposed National Defense University Library Building at Fort McNair. We would like to commend the Corps of Engineers on its development of a Master Plan for the campus that both emphasizes the historic McKim, Mead and White design and provides an aesthetic justification for the siting and bulk of the proposed library. We look forward to working closely with you and your successors toward achieving the goal this design envisions.

The Commission was also happy to note the architects' changes to the designs of the entrance portico, crossing lantern and facade plane and urges continued design development along those lines. It is recommended that detailed studies reconsider the use of column banding and reexamine the gable proportions to ensure the best possible balance of the parts to the whole. We look forward to reviewing final designs and material samples when they are developed.

Sincerely,

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Mr. Michael S. Alba
Colonel, U.S. Air Force
National Defense University
Project Manager
Department of Defense
Washington, D.C. 20319-6000

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

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708 JACKSON PLACE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

202-566-1066

EXHIBIT J

May 24, 1985

Dear Mr. Faught:

The Commission of Fine Arts reviewed designs for security alterations to the Naval Observatory Gate at its meeting on 15 May 1985.

While there were no objection to the concept or, in general, to the method of implementation, the members stressed the importance of keeping the area in harmony with that part of Massachusetts Avenue by making sure that the green, park-like character is not lost. To this end it was suggested that, given the unattractiveness of the New Jersey barriers, low, evergreen shrubbery be planted immediately in front of them as a screen; this would in no way impair their effectiveness. There were no objections to the use of limestone veneer on the barriers, as suggested by the Planning Commission, although this might not be necessary if the right kind of plant material is used.

Sincerely,

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Mr. W.D. Faught
Director, Installations Planning
Division
Department of the Navy
Chesapeake Division
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Building 212, Washington Navy Yard
Washington, D.C. 20374

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

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708 JACKSON PLACE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

202-566-1066

EXHIBIT K

May 24, 1985

Dear Jack:

During its 15 May 1985 meeting, the Commission was pleased to meet with Jeff Knodler of your staff to discuss the Green Line Metro stop proposed for U.S. Reservation 170 at Tenth and U Streets, Northwest. The Commission notes that while a portion of Tenth Street will be permanently closed to traffic, renovations to the existing park and the Metro facility itself will be an asset to the community.

Sincerely,

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Mr. Manus J. Fish
Director
National Park Service
National Capital Parks
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W. - Room 336
Washington, D.C. 20242

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708 JACKSON PLACE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

202-566-1066

EXHIBIT L

May 24, 1985

Dear Mr. Greene:

At its meeting on 15 May 1985 the Commission of Fine Arts reviewed plans for a Chinese gateway at Seventh and H Streets, N.W. The design was considered appropriate for its neighborhood, and as the character of H Street is not of critical importance in this particular block, there was no objection to spanning the street, especially as no vistas will be affected.

Sincerely,

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Mr. Frederick L. Greene
Director of Planning
Lansburgh Building
420 7th Street, N.W.
4th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20004

MEETING:

28 June 1985